The Bombay Gazette

10,393—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

[illegible] to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, [illegible]ALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, [illegible]ICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
NEPAUL	3536	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th „
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th „
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th „
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	8th „
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
THIBET	2303	400	W. E. Thompson	30th June.
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.
CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	28th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available [illegible] months)	600	375
To [illegible] and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 23, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at [illegible]GHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

[illegible]ASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To All Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
[illegible] .. R 500	Including wines, with food.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines, with food.
[illegible] 340		II do. 360	
[illegible] 150		III do. 155	

[illegible] under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From	Class	Calais Route.	Brighton Route
From Genoa	I Class	R 95	R 80
	II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples	I do.	do. .. 145	do. .. 130
	II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA SUEZ-CANAL.*

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	E. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	235	113 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	2nd July.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	2nd Augt.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June

[illegible]ALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
[illegible] HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	About	5th July.
[illegible] HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	„	29th July.
[illegible] HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	„	19th Aug.
[illegible] HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	„	6th Sept.
[illegible] HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	„	27th Sept.
[illegible] HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	„	14th Oct.
[illegible] HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	„	28th Oct.
[illegible] HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	„	18th Nov.
[illegible] HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	„	8th Dec.

[illegible]cial terms can be made for passengers [illegible] during June to November.

[illegible] fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade. Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, [illegible], Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

STEAM FROM MAURITIUS TO BOMBAY.

THE CLAN LINE Steamers will run regularly once a month from Mauritius to Bombay, commencing with the "Clan Stuart," leaving Mauritius in August.

For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th June, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA, BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer, without charge for Commission.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all [illegible]ations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, [illegible]ROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRA[illegible]LAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, [illegible] of the GLOBE. [illegible]ts for travelling through India are [illegible]thority of the Government of India and [illegible] State for India, and are intended exclu[illegible]rnational Travellers. [illegible]e accredited agents of the Italian Govern[illegible]lway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, [illegible]ets to through passengers from India, which will [illegible]hem to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., [illegible]d fares. [illegible] particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, [illegible]BY Row, BOMBAY (originators of the European and Excursion system), established 1841.

[illegible]SPERIA has ARRIVED from Glas[illegible]erpool, and is DISCHARGING in the [illegible]

[illegible]W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

[illegible]RGO per s. s. INCH[illegible] hereby requested [illegible]ur counter[illegible] respective [illegible]lls. Naptha [illegible]oved as they [illegible]osed at Con[illegible] combustible [illegible]maged goods [illegible] Dock, and no [illegible]s.

[illegible] Co.,
[illegible]clutha.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, sails on SATURDAY, 1st July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Algiers, and is due to arrive in London on 12th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 3rd July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 30th June, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 28th June, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES IN FANS.

TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPAY, Ld.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED [illegible]

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash......Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash...... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ....Cash Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette
STEAM PRESS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Machine Ruling, Paging and Perforating.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING & ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

FOR SALE, HOWARD'S ORIGINAL SULPHATE OF QUININE in 1 oz. vial. Price Rs. 7 per vial.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

ASBESTOS ROOFING and LIQUID PAINTS are the purest, finest, and most durable Paints ever made for structural purposes. These paints have been adopted by the U. S. Government, and are in use all over the world.

Asbestos roofing with fire-proof coating, at Rs. 13 per 100 square feet.

Asbestos	Brown roof paint	Rs. 3-4 per gallon.
„	Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow and Red roof paints	„ 4-0 „
„	Mill board	„ 0-14 as. per lb.
„	Rope packing	„ 1-12 „ „
„	Wick	„ 2-0 „ „

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents for H. W. Johns Manf'g Co., New York.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUNCHORDASS GHELLA has CEASED to be a PARTNER in the Firm carried on under the name and style of Messrs. W. M. TENNENT and Co.—Dated this 28th June, 1882.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER, & DINSHA,
Attorneys for Runchordass Ghella.

BELTS, BELTS, BELTS, &c.

THE following are always kept in stock in varieties of pattern and sizes :—

Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
Ladies Abdominal Belts.
Children's Umbilical Binders.
Obstetric Bandages.
Cholera Belts.
Money Belts.
Ladies Monthly Belts.
Silk or Thread Stocking, Anklets, &c.
Chest Protectors, Sponge Bags and Sponges,
Nursing Aprons, Bibs for Infants, &c., &c.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW CROP
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
"CHAHPORE" ESTATE.

WE have received our first batch of New Season Crop of the above VERY CHOICE TEAS. We have only two kinds in original packets, viz., Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Universal Mixture, Re. 1-4 per lb. We guarantee all our Teas to be of the best quality, and can confidently recommend them to our patrons. Trial orders solicited

BY
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY AGENTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,

A COMBINATION of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive perfumes.

It is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin well adapted as an absorbent Powder for Toilet and Nursery use in India, and guaranteed to be FREE FROM ARSENIC or other injurious matter.

Sold in tins at annas 10 each.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST received a Bran new English-built "Erdody" Cart, suitable for a Horse 15 hands, by Windover of Long Acre. Price, Rs. 650.

A light 4-seated Barouche with a pair of well matched silver grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. Price, Rs. 2,000 for the Turnout.

A handsome Chestnut Australian Riding Horse, 16 hands, up to any weight, suitable for a Charger. Thoroughly broken into saddle.

Just received new sets of double and single plated Harnesses per s. s. "Lady Dalhousie."

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

[illegible] COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE grand sale is the result, directly attributable to the superior excellence and reliability of the Singer's Sewing-Machines, have won for them a world wide reputation and popularity.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are altogether unequalled for perfection of workmanship, strength, and beauty of stitch, and perfect adaptability to every class of sewing.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WE are now in a position to supply our constituents with the INDIAN CONDIMENTS manufactured by us, and especially adapted for this season, such as TAMARIND FISH, MANGOE PICKLE, CHUTNIES, PRESERVES, &c., &c., prepared with the best description of ingredients and are unrivalled in flavour and freshness.—BARTON & Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS, CHURCH GATE-STREET.

WANTED, on Malabar Hill, 3 STALLS near the Ridge for six months. Apply to J. G. RUSSELL, Esq., The Chalet, Malabar Hill.

FOR FAMILY USE there is no better TEA than the mixture prepared by B. PHILLIPS and Co., and sold at their Pharmacy, 17, Church-gate-street.

PHOTO. ALBUMS.—All the latest designs, superbly mounted. Just unpacked, and priced low for CASH. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TENDERS for the ERECTION of a JEWISH SYNAGOGUE in the Fort, to be sent in to Mr. Gostling on or before July the 3rd instant.

TRICHI: Havannahs No. 2, per 100, Rs. 2, a special consignment carefully manufactured of picked leaves and well seasoned for monsoon use.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

LOST, on Monday night near Taylor's Hotel, a small white MALTESE TERRIER. Answers to the name of "Tiny." [illegible] to Mr. A. F. Turner, Meadows-street.

WANTED, a LANCASHIRE BOILER from 20 to 24 feet long, diameter 6½ or 7 feet, second-hand, to carry a pressure of 60 lbs. Apply "W.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

THE BREACH CANDY SWIMMING-BATH will be CLOSED NEXT THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON from 1 p.m. REINZI WALTON, Honorary Secretary, Breach Candy Swimming-Bath Committee.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

CABIN BOY, G. P. Gelding, 15-1, fast and clever, winner of 2 races, goes in harness. Price Rs. 600. Apply HEUGH SYMONS, 8, Church Lane.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

FOR SALE, a second hand "Tangye's" Horizontal 10-h. p. STEAM ENGINE, complete with pump, &c., and in first class order. Rs. 1,100. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Bombay.

WANTED, a good strong district TONGA and pair of PONIES (young, sound, about 13-3 high). Apply to Capt. MACPHERSON, Superintendent of Police, Karwar.

JUST unpacked, a sample parcel of real Habana office CIGARS (five minutes) "La Delice," unsurpassed by their quality and exquisiteness. Re. 1 per packet of 20 Cigars.—D. MACROPOLO, 9, Kalbadavi-road; 32, Meadow-street, and Esplanade (Watson's) Hotel Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS (The renowned Eagle and Bear Brand), Re. 1 per 2 lb. Tin cash. —PEARSE, sole Agent, Bombay.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand	......Cash per doz.	Qts.	Rs. 50	0
Do. do. do.	...... „ do.	Pts.	„ 26	8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

COMMENCES
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 3.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
PATTERNS AND PRICE LIST POST-FREE.
SALE TERMS—NET CASH.
REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER, OR GOODS SENT PER VALUE-PAYABLE POST.
N.B.—No charge for packing.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

LAW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE bieng Act XIV of 1882. With TABLE OF CONTENTS and INDEX	4	8
Alexander's Indian case Law on Torts	4	0
Agnew's Law of Trusts in British India. With an Appendix (Tagore law Lectures 1881)	12	0
Henderson's Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession in India, including the Indian Succession Act, X of 1865, with Commentary, &c	16	0
Chalmer's Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXV of 1881.) Being an Act to define and Amend the Law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Cheques	7	0
Currie's Indian Law Examination Manual. (2nd edition)	5	0
Maude and Pollock's Law of Merchant Shipping. 2 vols. (4th edition)	44	0
Jarman's Treatise on Wills. (4th edition). By S. Vincent. 2 vols.	44	0
William's Treatise on the Law of Executors and Administrators. 2 vols.	47	8
Sweet's Law Dictionary. (Half Morocco)	25	0
Coote's Treatise on the Law of Mortgage. 4th edition. By W. W. Mackeson	26	4
Leake's Elementary Digest of the Law of Contracts.	23	12
Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law. (6th edition)	20	0
Smith's Leading Cases on various branches of the Law. With Notes (11th edition). 2 vols.	47	0
Theobald's Concise Treatise on the Law of Wills. 2nd edition.	15	0
Abbott's Treatise of the Law Relating to Merchant Ships and Seamen.	26	4
Chitty's Treatise on the Law of Contracts.	20	0
The Cabinet Lawyer.	5	12
Everybody's Lawyer	4	12
Every Man his own Lawyer	4	8
The Bombay Code	9	0
Flood's Treatise on the Law concerning Libel and Slander	8	12
Evans' Law of Principal and Agent in Contract and Tort	18	12
Key and Elphinstone's Compendium of Precedents in Conveyancing. 2 vols	31	8
Lindley on Partnership and Companies. 2 vols	47	0

	Rs.	a.
THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE being Act X of 1882. With TABLE OF CONTENTS and INDEX	4	0
Macnaghten's Principles and Precedents of Hindu Law	14	8
Macnaghten's Principles and Precedents of Mahomedan Law	25	0
Mayne's Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code	13	8
Mayne's Treatise on Damages	15	12
Prideaux's Precedents on Conveyancing. With Dissertations on its Law and Practice. 2 vols.	44	0
Robson's Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy. With Appendix of Statutes, Rules, Orders, and Forms	23	12
Roscoe's Treatise on the Jurisdiction and Practice of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice	15	0
Strange's Hindu Law	12	8
Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law. (Crimes and Punishments)	10	0
Taylor's Treatise on the Law of Evidence. 2 Vols	47	0
Thomson's Manual of Hindu Law	6	8
Underhill's Concise Manual on the Law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees	5	0
Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance, &c. (Tagore Law Lectures 1880).	16	0
Grimley's Sea Customs Law of India, Act VIII of 1878 and Tariff Act. With Notes and Appendices, Rs. 7-8; and interleaved	8	8
Leggett's Treatise on the Law of Bills of Lading. With an Appendix	10	0
Macpherson's Law of Indian Railways and Common Carriers	12	0
Sutherland's Digest of Indian Law Reports to 1876	20	0
Ditto. Vol. 2, 1876 to 1881	16	0
Sutherland's Judgments of the Privy Council on Appeals from India. Vol. 2. Half Calf	22	8
Ditto. Vol. 3. Half Calf	22	8
Cowell's Indian Digest. (2nd edition).	12	0
Marsden's Treatise on the Law of Collisions at Sea. With Appendix	7	8
Broughton's Commentary on the Civil Procedure Code (Act of 1877). With Notes and Appendix	18	0
——— Amendment, 1879	1	0
Story's Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence. 2 vols	45	0
Baker's Laws Relating to Quarantine of Her Majesty's Dominions at Home and Abroad	7	12
Starling and Constable's Indian Criminal Law and Procedure. With Appendix	25	0
Lownde's Law of General Average	13	4
Maclachten's Treatise on the Law of Merchant Shipping	25	0
Ball's Principles of Torts and Contracts	10	0

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

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With Keyless action,
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Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

An invoice of very handsome glass, bronze, and Bohemian flower-painted pedestals, superior table and wall kerosine lamps with chimney, globes and air protectors by well-known makers, Silver Light Company.

15 cases colored muslins and prints.
3 „ Turkey red handkerchiefs.
5 bales grey piece-goods.
28 „ brown papers.
1 case beads.
3 cases writing papers.
On account of Tyebally Cadurbhoy—
1 case metal leaf.
On account of Cadurbhoy Khanbhoy—
2 cases gold leaf.
On account of Choonilal Motichund—
C 7 7 W } 16-25—5 bales grey shirtings ex s. s. Clan Murray.
„ 26-35—10 „ ex s. s. Rydal Hall.
On account of the concerned—
2 bales damaged grey shirtings.
3 „ „ twist.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 1st July, at 2 p.m., on the second floor of No. 24, Apollo-street, Fort, lately occupied by the trustees of W. Nicol and Co., in Liquidation, a quantity of office furniture belonging to that estate, consisting of almirahs, writing tables, chairs, mahogany cupboard, presses, letter and paper boxes, copying press, scale with weights, benches, stools, cash boxes, &c., &c.

Also large and small iron safes, by Milner.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th June, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction on the premises, WITHOUT RESERVE, on THURSDAY, the 6th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., the following lots :—

LOT A.—Containing about 10,000 square yards, together with date and sundry other trees standing thereon.

LOT B.—Containing about 10,000 square yards, together with date and sundry other trees standing thereon.

Also on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., the following lots :—

LOT C.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

LOT D.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

Also on MONDAY, the 10th July, 1882, at 4 p.m. :—

LOT E.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

LOT F.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

LOT G.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Liquidators, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th June 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

JAPANWARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell on Commission at their rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japanware, consisting of awata vases, awata jars and covers, sets of beer jugs, awata dish and covers, tea sets, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Grain Sweeping, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari-bunder.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of grain sweepings, waste paper, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo House, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, crockery, and glassware, handsome telescope dining tables, camp cots, chairs, side-boards, whatnots, &c., &c., &c., the property of the Bombay Total Abstinence Society.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st July next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures, ornaments, &c., &c., the property of S. WEBB, Esq.

The property is now on view.

AT 1 P.M.

1 second-hand English-built landau, in very good order, [illegible] dog-cart, black picked out with red, in thoroughly good condition and very easy running.

1 do. dark chestnut country-bred mare, 14-1 high, 9 years old, quiet both to ride and drive, carries a lady, and believed thoroughly sound, also a set of silver mounted single harness.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Scheidmayer and Soehne, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, handsome horses and carriages, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of G. W. ROUGHTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th June, 1882.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIOLIN STRINGS.—A large stock on hand of the best Italian and French make, also Guitar and Banjo Strings.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FLUTES.—A large and well selected stock of Concert Flutes, also some handsome presentation Flutes.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal Instrumental and Dance Music.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLESTICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 12, 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE SCOTCH BAG-PIPES with chanter and drone reeds, a perfect instrument easily learned. Rs. 3 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

THREE SIGHT BINOCULAR FIELD-GLASS, with 12-lens, in a leather sling case. Rs. 10. —SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR CHILDREN, an invoice of TOYS of a superior quality to be cleared off cheap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 9 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, wonderful-toned little instruments, full of power, superior finish, rosewood, with 20 keys, in polished mahogany box. Rs. 10. Our speciality.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

TO FURNITURE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
MESSRS. DAVID OPPENHEIMER AND CO.
70, Walling-street, LONDON. 4, Breitegasse, VIENNA.

BEG to draw attention to their NEW DRAWINGS of AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE which are second to none in the trade.

PRICES calculated FREE, London, and FREE factory in Austria.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS of 25, 5, and 5 per cent.

CATALOGUES POST FREE on application to Messrs. David Oppenheimer and Co.

JOHN S. ELMORE & CO.,
34, Meadow-street, Bombay.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence, of best material :—

1. Lawn-tennis Bats (curved or straight) Rs. 2-8 each.
2. Racquet do. „ 3-0 each.
3. Badminton do. (gent.'s or ladies') „ 1-0 each.
4. Lawn-tennis and Badminton nets, Rs. 5 and Re. 1-8 respectively.
5. Shuttle cocks, Rs. 3 and 4 per dozen.
6. Riding and Walking Canes, silver-mounted, Re. 1-8 each.

Fancy bats with Monograms, made to order. Also just received per s. s. Indus Jefferies' best Lawn-tennis and Racquet gear. Prices on application. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

NOTICES.

CASELLA'S RAIN GUAGES.
Rs. 13-8-0.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

THE WRITER of the two letters dated respectively the 31st May and 19th of June, 1882, addressed to the Port Officer and purported to be signed by RUSTOMJEE and NUSSERWANJEE, DUBASHES, are invited to COMMUNICATE PERSONALLY with the undersigned.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.

SICK NURSING MADE EASY.
NURSES' CLINICAL REGISTER.

IN order to nurse serious cases of acute disease to a successful termination a good method is of the greatest importance. The REGISTER, a page to a day, shows at a glance the physical phenomena, food, stimulants, and medicines for each hour of the day and night. The chart for each day of the week is printed in separate colour and the night hours are tinted dark. Prices bound : 14, Re. 1 ; 28, Rs. 2 ; 49, Rs. 3-4. The MANAGER, LIVERPOOL PRESS, Allahabad.

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THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN cylindrical STEAM-[illegible] thirty feet long and seven feet in diam[illegible] way's patent tubes, with all the necessary [illegible] as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard, W[illegible] Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars, apply to the Manage[illegible] Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the A[illegible] their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort.

By order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secret[illegible]

Bombay, 19th May, 1882.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIA[illegible] ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under san[illegible] tion of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutinizers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

☞ Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51 Tickets.

R. H. JAMES,
Registrar, Resident's Office, Secretary, Lottery Committee.

THACKER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

FANCY BOXES OF STATIONERY.

	RS.	A.
COSMOPOLITAN CABINET, containing 10 quires superfine cream-laid note paper and 200 square envelopes ...per box	5	8
VENETIAN CABINET, containing 5 quires vellum-laid note paper and 100 envelopes, 2 sizes, highly glazed or unglazed surface ...per box	3	0
BASKERVILLE CABINET, containing 5 quires vellum wove note paper and 100 envelopes, 2 sizes, highly glazed or unglazed surface ...per box	3	0
PEARL CABINET, containing 5 quires superfine cream-laid note paper and 100 square envelopes ...per box	2	12
STANDARD STATIONERY CABINET, containing 4 quires standard note paper and 96 square envelopes ...per box	2	0
MAT GRAIN BOX, containing 2½ quires tinted wove note paper and 48 square envelopes, unglazed surface, assorted tints ...per box	1	8
PEARL BOX, containing 2½ quires note paper and 50 envelopes, 2 sizes ...per box	1	12
ALDINE BOX, containing 4 quires thick note paper and 80 envelopes, 2 sizes ...per box	2	0
LINEN GRAIN BOX, containing 2 quires note paper and 50 square envelopes, assorted tints ...per box	1	12
THE NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, containing 2 quires complimentary note paper, assorted patterns in gold and silver, &c., and 48 envelopes, 2 sizes ...per box	3	0
THE NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, containing 40 sheets note paper and 40 envelopes, 2 sizes, bamboo patterns, in silver, for slighter mourning ...per box	2	0
GRANITE STATIONERY CABINET, containing 4 quires grey note paper and 96 square envelopes ...per box	1	12
GREY OR RED GRANITE BOX, containing 48 sheets post octavo size, grey or red note paper and 48 square envelopes ...per box	0	12
GREY OR RED GRANITE BOX, containing 48 sheets albert size grey or red note paper and 48 envelopes ...per box	0	12
CHROMATIC BOX, containing 40 sheets post octavo size tinted wove or repped note paper and 40 square envelopes, assorted tints ...per box	0	12
ALDINE INITIAL BOX, containing 24 sheets thick cream-laid "Initial" note paper and 24 envelopes, 2 sizes, any letter ...per box	0	12
PINFOLD INITIAL BOX, containing 24 sheets cream-laid "Initial" note paper and 24 envelopes, 2 sizes, any letter ...per box	0	12
TINTED REPPED INITIAL BOX, containing 24 sheets tinted repped "Initial" note paper and 24 square envelopes, assorted tin and any letter ...per box	0	12
LILAC TINTED BOX, containing 30 sheets rose tint "Mourning" note paper and 30 square envelopes ...per box	0	12
UNIVERSAL BOX, containing 30 sheets cream-laid "Mourning" note paper and 30 square envelopes ...per box	0	12
GRANITE BOX, containing 30 sheets grey "Mourning" note paper and 30 square envelopes ...per box	0	12
CALEDONIAN GREY BOX, do. ...per box	0	12
FANCY BOX, containing 10 sheets "Dum Friends" cream laid, embossed hand painted note paper and 10 new shape envelopes ...per box	0	8

THACKER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 23.)
RED SEA.
SHOAL GROUND OFF ZEBAYIR ISLANDS.

THE following Notice has been published by the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty :—

Information has been received from Commander P. Aldrich, H. M.'s Surveying-vessel *Fawn*, dated 8th April 1882, of the existence of two sunken rocks, lying respectively off the north-east and south-east coasts of Jebel Zebayir, the largest island of the Zebayir group :—

1. A rock, with a least depth of 5½ fathoms over it, lies 8 cables from the north-east extremity of Jebel Zebayir, with the following bearings :—

North (Barn) hill, Jebel Zebayir	.. S. W. ½ S.
Northern end of sandy beach, Saba islet	.. W. ½ N.

2. A rock, with a least depth of 4 fathoms over it, lies 1 3-10ths miles from the south-east coast of Jebel Zebayir, with the following bearings :—

South extreme of Centre Peak island	.. W. by S. ½ S.
South hill, Jebel Zebayir	.. W. by N. ½ N.

NOTE.—South-eastward of Jebel Zebayir and the Centre Peak islands, the soundings are very irregular for a distance of 3 miles.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 4¼° Westerly in 1882.)

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 10th June, 1882.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—
Red Sea, sheet 4, No. 8d ; sheet 5, No. 8e.
Index Chart, No. 2523 ; also,
Red Sea Pilot, 1873, pages 15, 29 ; and
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 165.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 24.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.
KARWAR OR SADASHIVGAD.
BREAKING ADRIFT OF KARWAR ROCK BUOY.

INFORMATION has been received from the Port Officer, Karwar, that the buoy marking the Karwar rock (Gudsar surv.), lying to the W. N. W. of Elephant island, has broken adrift and sunk. It will be impracticable to replace it during the present monsoon.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 13th June, 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 242, 744, 2737, 826, and 827.
Sailing directions, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, page 110.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 15 and 15a.
„ „ „ Hydrographic Notice No. 24, page 5.
also
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 306.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

THE general interpretation of the commercial telegrams received to-day from home was decidedly in favour of a more pacific turn having come over the Egyptian situation, and to begin with, our various markets here were all influenced by that feeling. Government Paper more especially showed considerable strength, and at one time an advance of about ½ per cent. was quoted, but after receipt of the telegram reporting the critical state of things in connection with the Canal, a rapid change ensued, and not only was the previous advance lost, but a further decline of ¼ was established. The news came too late to admit of its full effect being apparent on most other markets, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the feeling in commercial circles this afternoon has been most anxious in character. Had the information come from a more authoritative source the result would have been even more distinctly marked; but even as it is, the strongest believers in a pacific settlement admit that their faith is considerably shaken, whilst others adhere to the stoppage of the Canal as nothing short of a certainty. As matters now stand, it would be a mere waste of time discussing the probabilities of war with Egypt or the stoppage of the Canal; but the latter is sufficiently possible to induce business people to consider its probable effects, and, strange as it may appear, the general idea seems to be that so far as Bombay is concerned, it would be rather an advantage than otherwise to have a block of even a few weeks' duration. Our export season is practically at an end, and the stream of imports has not yet set in; so that the principal effect would be to enable holders of imports to get quit of their stocks at something like paying figures, whilst our local industries [illegible] material impetus.

[illegible]ondon yesterday Consols came ½ higher [illegible] Indian loans, both sterling and rupee, [illegible]hanged, whilst French Rentes were ½ [illegible]

[illegible]neral Produce Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are [illegible]ged. Linseed is dull, and partially 3d. per [illegible] lower. Rapeseed is flat, but practically un[illegible]ed in value. Wheat, Reuter says, is unchanged, [illegible]ugh his quotations at the same time show an [illegible]nce of 2d. per cental for Bombay qualities [illegible] Liverpool. The fact is, however, that this im[illegible]vement really took place some four days ago, [illegible]t Reuter's stereotyped system only admits of it [illegible]ecoming known when its effect has not only been [illegible]elt here, but when, as we now learn from private [illegible]ources, the market is actually again on the decline. Piece-goods in Manchester are reported [illegible], but not much doing, prices being all the same as on Friday last. Regarding the Liverpool Cotton market Reuter's report is that a hardening tendency was observable at the close for Americans, whilst Surats were firm. Spot prices all round were unchanged, but American deliveries were 1-16d. higher, both near and distant. Meanwhile, out of the 10,000 bales reported sold, 2,500 were Surats. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday advanced from 12¼ to 12⅜, and September shipment from 12·25 to 12·27 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Wednesday's Receipts	2,000	3,000	3,130
Four days' do.	5,000	11,300	11,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,533,000	5,622,600	4,845,300

EXCHANGE to-day has been practically without quotable movement. Reuter reports Bar Silver 1-16d per oz. higher, but this is only confirming what was previously known through private sources, and has therefore had no effect on the general market. Calcutta rates, which formerly were slightly ahead of, are now the same as, ours, and the only quarter from which we can look for any immediate movement taking place is the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London to-day. The present level of rates is based on offers of 1s. 8d. per rupee receiving in full, and according as this may or may not prove to be the case will the market be guided. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand		..1s. 8 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	..1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Credits	3 months' sight	..1s. 8½d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	..2-13½d.	

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 1-16 per cent. premium for demand, and ½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened very firm this morning, the recovery in Consols being regarded as a favourable indication, and sellers of Fours rapidly increased their demands until nothing was to be had under Rs. 101¼, an advance of about ½ per cent. on yesterday's closing price. After the "extra" came out this afternoon, however, a complete collapse ensued, and there were no buyers over Rs. 100⅜, and not many even at that. Fours-and-a-half are still nominally called Rs. 108, but there is scarcely enough of the paper here to command a reliable quotation. All sorts of guesses have been floating about the bazaar this afternoon, amongst others that 4 per cent. paper, in event of a war with Egypt, will not be worth more than Rs. 95, and without prophesying that figure as likely, there can be no doubt that an actual declaration of active operations against Egypt would induce a material fall.

SHARES all round have been very slack to-day. No extent of business has been done, and the real attitude of the moving spirits is a waiting one. They are not sufficiently sure of what the result of hostilities with Egypt would be to induce a decided movement either way, and in the meantime values all round show few changes of any importance.

COTTON.—A very quiet feeling prevails, and for export nothing or next to nothing is reported. Dealers would probably accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but in view of the state of affairs west of Suez buyers decline to move.

WHEAT and SEEDS may be reported as practically unchanged, but the demand is slack.

FREIGHTS.—Some steamers are reported to be hanging off in hopes of finding Government employment for the transport of troops to Egypt, but failing this the market is extremely dull. For Liverpool 25s. fails to induce shippers to come out at all freely, and even at 22s. 6d. we question whether much business would be done, as it is, to say the least of it, a moot question how a contract for steamer shipment would stand in event of the Canal being stopped. For the Cape there is no inquiry; but there is only one ship now on the berth for Liverpool, which prevents rates giving way to the extent they might do.

PIECE-GOODS are firm, and dealers are now inquiring after ready supplies in a way that has not been noticeable for some time back. No large extent of business has been done, as dealers are still anxious to get in at about current rates here; but if the Canal is to be stopped, ready goods, for once in a way, will take the lead of arrivals.

COALS have been in strong request again to-day at an advance of about Re. 1 per ton. Even this improvement, however, brings out no sellers, and it seems not at all unlikely, if the Egyptian difficulty goes any further, that something like double present prices will ere long be forthcoming.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	8p. ct.	787½
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	10 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	97

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	825
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,100	1,100	Rs. 5	227½

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B.B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	[illegible]
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£18	196-5-[illegible]	do	315

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	330
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	138
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	530
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 10	745
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	925
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	910
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	690
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	517½
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	790
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,060
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	890
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	945
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	2,025
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	500	Rs. 55	815
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,325
Mazagon Spinning Co.	250	250	250	15 p. s.	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,240
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	810
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	925
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 35	550
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	315
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	925
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	610
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	830
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	915

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	[illegible]	2,850	50	975
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,150
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	490
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	580
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	500 81
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	1,090
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	235
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,170
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,750
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	570
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	550
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	245
New Indian Press	2,409	125	125	Rs. 15	217½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	2,100
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		50	600

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	430
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	150 140
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,650
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	6
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	66
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	30	430
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.c'.	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,125
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Treacher & Company	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	975
Thacker & Company	1,000	100	100	15	201
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending June 24, 1882.

Open 1,457¼ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,47,084	0	0
Merchandise	3,69,646	0	0
Electric Telegraph	16,425	0	0
Total Rs.	5,33,155	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,446¼ miles ...... Total Rs.	6,56,171	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease	1,23,016	0	0

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 24th June 1882.

Open, 460¼ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	64,408	0	0
Merchandise	1,30,800	0	0
Telegraph	365	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,96,573	0	0

Corresponding week in June, 1881.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	63,061	0	0
Merchandise	1,01,762	0	0
Telegraph	33	0	0
Other Receipts	6,006	0	0
Total Rs.	1,70,796	0	0
Increase	25,777	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Verona, which left Bombay on the 20th June, arrived at Aden on the 27th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

THE steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Arago, 1,064 tons, Captain L. Jons, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo, and 60 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Helios, Captain A. Tercig, from Hongkong, left Colombo for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

THE steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain J. E. Dyer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo, and seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain A. Calder, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 31 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
28	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Put back from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Calder (s)	Dyer	[illegible]
	Calcutta (s)	Calder	Coast and Calcutta.
	Arago (s)	Jones	Calcutta.
	King Arthur (s)	Doert	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Crane, to Marseilles.
Steamer Britannia, to Liverpool &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June			
23	Ross Shire (s)	Hewat	Colombo, June 18.
	Simla (s)	Mackerness	Singapore, May 30.
21	Kilwa (s)	Hart	Bombay, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.—Steamers Madura, Moray, Arratoon Apcar, Hartington, Clan Mackay and Satara. Ship Orissa.
June 21.—Steamers Kangra and Bassein. Ship Flying Venus.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June		
24	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.
	Ellora (s)	Moulmein.
25	Nizam, (s)	London.

DEPARTURES.

June		
24	Tibre (s)	Galle.
25	Malda (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Inchelutha (s)—7 casses silver plate glass, Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 145 boxes window glass, Allibhoy Noorbhoy; 65 cases chimney, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Clan Macleod (s)—3 cases dye, Jamasjee and Co.
Speke Hall (s)—20 drums soft soap, 20 casks clay, and 30 bags chalk, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 60 drums soda, Heerjee Mooljee; 187 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive (s)—2 cases glassware, Ludha Ebram and Co; 3 cases confectionery, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Rosetta (s)—5 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally; 9 cases oilmanstores, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.
Ravenna (s)—10 cases codliver oil, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 4 boxes gold bars, (Rs. 2,45,133), H. and S. Bank; 283 packages candles, whiting, earthenware, cheese, provisions, medicines, glassware, &c., Treacher and Co; 32 cases hams, bacon, cheese, provisions, &c., Bolton and Co; 10 cases soap, 19 cases provisions, and 5 cases confectionery, Hafezoola Fazooda; 13 cases provisions, W. J. Essai; 115 boxes candles, Husson Ahmed.
Lady Dalhousie (s)—10 cases brass sheets, Beun, Ashley and Co; 260 cases matches, Tyebally Sooltanally; 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 51 cases whiskey and 44 casks beer, Eduljee Bazonjee; 3 cases wine, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 306 cases wine and spirit, Treacher and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hisperia (s)—4 casks green paint, Ebramjee Essobjee.
Clan Macleod (s)—4 packages whiskey, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Silkirk—387 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Speke Hall (s)—111½ cwts coir yarn, Tejsee Asoo; 69 bales twist waste, Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Khan; 150 bales cotton, Sewjee Dhurumsee; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 60 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 160 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedas; 27 bales wool, Baboolbhoy Bhoga; 44 bales coir, E. Bates and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Wave Queen—2,649 cwts linseed, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Clan Macleod (s)—12 cases indigo, Geerdharidass Rungoomull; 70 cwts coriandersced, Nugindass Bhagoobhoy; 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 20 bundles bhang, Runchordass Ramjee.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore (s)—100 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—4,051 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 6001½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Stranton (s)—10,392 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Surat (s)—2 boxes silver coins, Rs. 12,671, Cursetjee Sorabjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay (s)—208 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay (s)—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels, and Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Abergeldi (s)—3,100 cwts wheat, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Fraser (s)—16,256 cwts wheat and 3,900 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,250 cwts groundnuts and 2,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 800 cwts wheat, A. C. Dadyand Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s)—100 bales cotton and 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR KOBIE.

Daphne (s)—68 bales twist, Kessowjee Jadhowjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Daphne (s)—25 bales twist, A. Sorabjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet (s)—750 cwts myrabolams, S. Morarjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet (s)—13½ cwts cloves, Joosub Peerbhoy; 16 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Sajunbhoy Datoo; 2 cases black cochineal, Quillain Easo; 40 cases sharkfins, Ludha Dewjee; 50 bales twist, Jadhowjee Doongersey; 78 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Morarbhoy Vizbooandass; 50 bales twist, Ebram Noordin; 6 bundles ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 66 bales twist, and 179 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 58 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 48 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Daphne (s)—39 cases storax, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 111 bales cotton, Deweurun Rameurun; 112 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 100 bales cotton, Buneechund Fuckerchund; 55 bales cotton, Guneshdass Joovarimull; 50 bales twist, A. Sorabjee; 51 bales cotton, Hurmookroy Govindram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, June 29.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Head-quarters on Wednesday next, the 5th July, at 6 p. m. (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will [illegible] application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES [illegible] self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
THE steamer Helios has just ARRIVED in Bombay with a Special Consignment of the world-renowned iron-frame PIANOS by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE in solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.
Plain square .... Rs. 675
Sympathetic .... ,, 750
Semi-grand, on three legs .... ,, 1,250
Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system on application.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay, May 1, 1882. Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH.

CRUICKSHANK—June 21, at Calcutta, the wife of D. Cruickshank, of a son.
MARTELLI.—June 21, at Landour, the wife of Major T. C. Martelli, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SYLK—BROWN—June 22, at Bangalore, John Sylk, of Santawerry, Kadur District, to Ellen, daughter of Geo. G. Brown, of Bangalore.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—June 18, at Rachmarhi, C. P., Ida Constance, the dearly loved wife of Captain W. W. Clarke, 2nd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment. (Home papers please copy.)
ROBERTSON—June 21, at Calcutta, Alexander Æneas Robertson, of cholera.
WEST—June 20, at Sultan's Battery, Percival Graham, son of Alister and Amy West, aged 3 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1882.

WE are not inclined to attach much importance to the telegram "from Egypt" published by the *Daily Telegraph*, stating that Egyptian troops hold the Suez Canal, and are ready to destroy its banks with dynamite. It is not said that the Egyptian troops, with the necessary dynamite, are in force at any point of the Canal. The vagueness of the announcement that they "hold the Suez Canal" in itself throws doubt upon the competency of the observer who sends the telegram. The Canal is 98 miles long, and it is a military impossibility for the 18,000 troops of Arabi, all told, to hold it in its entirety. If some particular point had been seized and occupied in sufficient force to defy the gun-boats which would be promptly sent to the spot, of course that fact could have been so salient and unmistakeable that it would have been mentioned. The correspondent has made, it seems to us, rather a bad shot in specifying dynamite as the explosive fixed upon for the destruction of the banks of the Canal. What would be required to render the Canal useless would be the means of filling up its channel, which is precisely what a charge of dynamite exploded on the banks would not do! Dynamite could destroy stone buildings or ironwork by pulverising the materal within reach of its terrific explosive force, but it could not heave masses of sand from the banks into mid-channel, as gunpowder might conceivably do. The fact that the sensational telegram speaks of dynamite as the agent to be employed is in itself sufficient to throw doubt upon the whole story. We do not, of course, say that the Canal is altogether secure from the effects of the desperation of the military party in Egypt once a European force is known to be on the way. The stoppage of the Canal would be an obvious means of revenge, and it might easily be effected, with or without dynamite, if special and early precautions be not taken. That precautions are not being neglected the declarations of the Ministers in the House of Commons give us a right to believe. It is to be hoped that they will prove adequate. At the worst any stoppage that might be effected could only be temporary. Obstructions can be removed with great rapidity, and even if the channel itself were to be destroyed for a mile or two—and it is not likely that the handful of Egyptian troops that might be available for that piece of mischief could manage to destroy more—a new passage could be dug through the sand with the greatest ease. But even a temporary block of the Canal would be a source of great inconvenience and of considerable annoyance, and it is to be hoped that the steps taken to avert the insult will be effectual for their purpose. We note that it is stated that the panic in Alexandria, which had subsided, is now again affecting the community there. It is not easy to understand whether the natives are suffering from panic, or the Europeans. If it be the former no doubt the panic arises from the continued presence of the allied squadrons, and the knowledge that British troops are about to be despatched to Egypt; if it be the latter it is as clear that the statement that nearly the whole of the European community had fled from Alexandria was too sweeping. A mere remnant of the European population could easily get on board the vessels of war in the harbour, and so place itself in safety. The political aspect of the question has undergone no change; the Porte still opposes the Conference. A circular has been sent to the Turkish representatives abroad urging the abandonment of the Conference. This in the teeth of the fact that the Conference is actually sitting is a measure of some significance. It shows how resolved the Sultan is to throw every diplomatic obstacle of which he can avail himself in the way of the settlement of the difficulty by the Western Powers, or even by the European Concert.

THE papers brought by the mail explain to some extent how the Government of India have got into such a hopeless state of confusion regarding the subject of petroleum imported into India. It would be difficult to imagine a greater variety of influences and counter-influences from a great variety of sources acting and re-acting until Government are apparently quite at a loss to know what to do or not to do. If Government have come to any decision in the matter, that decision should be distinctly made known not only to the parties directly interested in a few cargoes lately imported, but to all the mercantile community, who are now quite in the dark as to what class of oil may or may not be imported into the country. At present we only know that four cargoes of kerosine-oil imported into Calcutta were declared to be inadmissible according to the test prescribed by the Petroleum Act of 1881; that they were afterwards allowed to be landed; that a Bill was hastily brought into the Legislative Council admitting oil under a foreign certificate; that it had been intended to pass this Bill through under a suspension of the rules; and that subsequently it was declared that the Bill would take the usual course. Then it was telegraphed from Simla that orders had been given that the four cargoes of oil put under ban at Calcutta should be taken out of the country within 72 hours; then again we heard, on good authority, that this order had been cancelled, upon Government being reminded that they were arbitrarily ordering the re-shipment of cargoes, each of 50,000 cases of oil, upon testing samples from three or four cases only. It is interesting to follow the course of events which has resulted in Government being placed in such an unfortunate position. Nearly a year since the Petroleum Act of 1881 came into operation; and everything appears to have gone smoothly until a month or two ago, when four cargoes consigned to different parties, arriving about the same time, were unexpectedly declared to be below the standard required by the Act. The loss arising from having four cargoes of 50,000 gallons of oil, each worth nearly Rs. 2,00,000, thrown upon one's hands without a right to sell, and subject to demurrage on the ship, was too serious a matter to submit to on the mere dictum of a subordinate police officer in Calcutta, and the parties interested, naturally, and rightly we think, went at once to the highest authority. Persons of influence at home represented the matter to the Secretary of State, and satisfied him that this oil had passed the test in America, and that if the Abel test were as unquestionable in India as in colder countries, it would pass in Calcutta.

To confirm what they stated, they got the opinion of Professor Abel himself, the inventor of the test, that the warmer temperature of India might affect the accuracy of his method. The result of this was a telegram from the Secretary of State to the Indian Government, suggesting that under the circumstances, and especially with the uncertainty attending his test admitted by Professor Abel, a short Bill should be passed permitting the entry of cargoes on the certificate of public officers at the port of shipment, until the accuracy of the test could be definitely ascertained. This having become known through the introduction of the Bill, the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* seized upon it as the subject of a sensational telegram in his weekly telegraphed letter to his paper. On the morning of the 5th of this month the people of England were startled at the intelligence that "an attempt would be made in America to override the provisions of the (Petroleum) Act, and force the Indian Government to make concessions in favour of cheap petroleum," and the British public were further informed that "at the dictation of the Secretary of State for India a special Act is to be rushed through the Council to suspend the operation of the (Petroleum) Act in favour of the consignees of the condemned oil, and to deliberately sacrifice to the English pressure of those few favoured speculators the safety of the general public and the valuable and commercial interests of settled and legitimate trade." The result of this exciting but foolish letter was naturally a question the following evening in the House of Commons as to the truth of the statement made by the *Times*. On the Thursday following a more excitable member asked the Secretary of State, among other questions, whether the "Indian Government would grant compensation in case of loss of life or injury to person or property arising from the use of the inflammable petroleum landed at Calcutta by the special licence of the Indian authorities. The Marquis of Hartington gave a short but dignified reply to this strange question, and the matter then dropped. How far the action at home caused by the sensational communication of the London *Times'* correspondent affected the Indian Government we do not know: but an order was soon promulgated that the four cargoes landed must be re-shipped; and this, as we have stated above, has been rescinded, or at least remodelled.

Now, it is a mistake to suppose that petroleum or kerosine-oil cannot be landed in India without the consent of Government. When the Petroleum Bill was first introduced, it was proposed to prevent landing until after the oil had been tested; and the Bill first introduced read: "Sec. 4 (b) to provide for the delivery by the master of a ship of samples of such petroleum, and for the testing thereof before such petroleum is landed from such ship." Subsequently, on its being pointed out to Government that shippers might become liable to a heavy charge for demurrage while tests were being made, the clause was altered, and now reads: "Sec. 7 (b) to provide for the delivery, by the master of a ship or the consignee of the cargo, of samples of petroleum before such petroleum is landed from the ship, and for the testing thereof." It is clear, therefore, that in the Act as passed the oil is to be landed as soon as samples are given, and before testing. Lest there should be any mistake about this, we quote the following from the report of the Select Committee when introducing the revised Bill. "We have made some other amendments in the Bill, with a view to relaxing in certain particulars the restrictions it imposes: thus *in order to avoid the delay to which ships bringing petroleum to our ports might have been subjected, if the samples furnished have to be tested before the petroleum was landed, we have altered the wording of the Bill, so as to allow of the petroleum being landed directly the samples are delivered.*" Government therefore would appear to have no power under the Act to prevent the immediate landing, and to be liable for damages if they now insist upon the re-shipment of the oil already landed in Calcutta, the Government officials there having clearly exceeded their power in requiring conditions for the privilege of landing the oil. It is clear, therefore, from the alteration made that the intention of the Act was to permit the landing at once, and to subject the cargo to tests afterwards. The mercantile community, whose representatives secured the change, have a right to insist that the alteration made at their instance should not be ignored in interpreting the Act as passed, and thus the intent of the legislature be ignored by a possible interpretation of the words as finally approved. Again, the trade has a right to know on what ground Government is moving thus backward and forward on this subject. It is not enough for Government to be satisfied in the wisdom of each step taken, whether one day reverses the action of the previous one or not. The trade has a right to be acquainted with the principle, if there be any, on which Government is trying to move. If heavy losses are to be incurred, as has been many times threatened and may still be insisted on, the mercantile community have a right to know that they are not needlessly sacrificed, and that the interests of the community at large demand the sacrifice. They have also a right to know what kind of petroleum is admissible, and what is not, on the faith of some test to be made at the port of shipment. It is clear from the very little Government have let the public know about the matter that the Petroleum Act of 1881 was passed under a misapprehension; that the test as prescribed is not, as it was intended to be, the same as the English test; that it is not, as it was supposed to be, accurate, that is, the same oil always giving the same result; that shippers in America are therefore unable to know what quality of oil will meet the Indian test; that through no fault of their own they have been misled into shipping oil about which there is a doubt as to its meeting the present uncertain test. The course, therefore, recommended by the Secretary of State, to admit the oil under the guarantee of certificates of qualified inspectors at the port of shipment, ought, for the time being, to be accepted, and meantime the necessary experiments should be made to put the test on a satisfactory footing.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TURKEY,

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 29.

TURKEY AND THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

THE particular subject in which, of all others, we are most keenly interested at the present moment, is precisely that with regard to which we are least informed. The newspapers are forbidden to print any telegrams, or to write any articles, with regard to the Egyptian difficulty, and even when a Cabinet Council is held with regard to that difficulty, the journals merely venture to state that the "deliberations of the ministers relate to a subject which may not be mentioned." From private correspondence we know of the panic in Cairo, of the flitting of European ladies and children from Cairo to Alexandria, and of the Khedive's transfer of his private and public funds to the cellars of the "Credit Lyonnais," but we only know this incidentally. Everything else is kept hermetically bottled up, and the result of this puerile act of "sitting on the safety valve" is a growing idea that the Porte is getting the worst of it, and that England and France are closing their grip upon Egypt more tightly than ever. The Turkish journals still write grandiosely about the despatch of an Ottoman fleet to the Egyptian waters, but they omit to state, as on many former occasions, that the ships have no coals.

A NEW TURKISH FINANCIAL PROJECT.

Although German officers continue to come here in considerable numbers for the so-called reorganisation of the Army and Navy, the projects for the construction by a German company of a railway to Bagdad have vanished into thin air, and seem likely not again to emerge from the mist. The Turkish papers, which are always dangling some tempting bunch of greens before the noses of the European and long-eared capitalists, are now busy with a leguminous project for the formation of an Ottoman Credit Foncier under the presidency of the Sultan, which is to have a capital of forty millions of francs, and is to encourage all kinds of industrial enterprises. As a matter of course, all the mouths of the speculators have been set watering by the prospectus, even though it bears no signatures and is altogether unaccompanied by any guarantees. These projects are very like the plans of the savant in the Academy of Laputa "for the extraction of sunbeams out of cucumbers." I do not know that in Laputa a limited liability company was formed for the exploitation of the wise man's scheme, but I can quite believe that such a company could be floated in Galata. The statement of the savant that he had been for eight years engaged in bottling his sunbeams, and that, in eight years more, he would be able to supply the Government with sunshine at a reasonable rate would have suited us admirably.

TURKEY AS AN ASYLUM FOR RUSSIAN JEWS.

To-day is the four hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the capture of Constantinople, and people who are superstitious with regard to coincidences will, perhaps, remember that it was at the end of four hundred and thirty years that the Israelites went forth from the land of Egypt and from the House of Bondage. I am not given to any superstition in the matter of coincidences, and although the Turks have always held that their sway in Europe would not very greatly exceed four hundred years, I do not think that it is drawing towards an immediate end. But, strangely enough, an exodus of the Jews from Russia is in progress at the present moment, and the tide of the exodus sets towards Turkey, which, in former days, sheltered the Jews who were driven out of Spain by the priests and the Inquisition. There are two schemes on foot for the colonisation of certain waste parts of Asiatic Turkey by the Jews. One is promoted by the well-known Mr. Laurence Oliphant and the equally well-known Lady Strangford, and the other by a Mr. Alexander, who is the representative of a wealthy Jewish firm in England; and considerable sums of money are being subscribed to further each of these enterprises. At the present moment the Turkish Government does not take kindly to either enterprise. It has not, nor ever has had, any sort of antipathy to the Jews, with whose scriptures it has an intimate acquaintance. It regards the patriarchs, preachers, and lawgivers of the Jews as forerunners of Mahomet, and entitled to an almost equal respect. It would willingly open its arms to these unhappy exiles, but it hesitates, and very properly hesitates, to let them locate themselves in districts in which it might not be able to protect them. It knows full well that if these poor people came here with their kneading troughs bound up in their clothes on their shoulders," and with their "jewels of gold and jewels of silver, and raiment," the Bedouins and the Kurds would pounce down upon them, and eat them up to the very ultimate bone. And then Europe, with its customary injustice, would proclaim that the Turks had oppressed and persecuted the Jews, although the only fault of the Turks would have been that they had not the governmental power to protect them. So I am inclined to hope that these projects will come to nothing.

THE RUSSIAN WAR INDEMNITY.

Since I wrote last another project has come to something. The persistency of the Russian Ambassador has been crowned with success. He has gained his Decree for the Russian War Indemnity, and he has also carried his point with regard to the permanent presence of a Russian Officer of Control in the Imperial Ottoman Bank, to supervise the encashments. The Sultan held out on this point to the very last, but the Russians were too determined to have their own way for his disinclination to have any effect. Whether they will get their money remains to be seen. They have had to take a large part of the revenues hypothecated to them on trust, but you may be sure that they will put on the screw vigorously. The following is a statement of the annual revenues ceded to them :—

	£ Turc.
Aleppo (sheep-tax)	40,000
Konia (tithes)	138,000
Castamouni (tithes)	110,000
Adana (tithes)	70,000
Sivas (tithes)	79,500
	437,500

A partial analysis is given of the contributions which are expected from the province of Sivas. Of these the most important are expected to be derived from the Sandjaks of Sivas and Tokat. The last named province alone being expected to contribute £ T. 20,000.

A NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Meanwhile we have a new Ambassador from France, the Marquis de Noailles, and it is said that, when he was presented to the Sultan, "he delicately reminded the Sultan that two members of his family had been Ambassadors to Constantinople." He might "delicately" have gone a little farther, and have informed His Majesty that it had been the duty of one of his namesakes to communicate, on behalf of Charles the Ninth of France, that the most Christian King, who was desirous of entering into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Sultan, had married his sister Margot to the King of Navarre because he was a Huguenot and a great enemy of the King of Spain and the Pope. M. de Noailles was at the same time instructed to state that Charles IX. hoped to enter into an alliance with the Queen of England, and probably with the Protestant Princes of Germany. The communication seems to have had some effect upon Sultan Solyman, but unfortunately before any action could be taken upon it, the news, which, of course, travelled slowly in those days, arrived that the massacre of St. Bartholomew had taken place, that the King of Navarre had barely escaped with his life, and that there was absolutely no chance whatever of an alliance between France and Protestant countries against Spain and the Pope. Poor M. de Noailles was at his wits' end, but the Sultan seems to have let him down very easily indeed, and probably considered that the massacre of St. Bartholomew had merely relieved the world of a certain number of Ghiaours. Let us hope that the new French Ambassador will have no similar fiasco to record.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN SELBY.

No satisfactory progress has been made with regard to the murder of Captain Selby. The Albanians who are known to have committed the murder, but who content themselves with denying their complicity, are undoubtedly in custody, but are in no danger of punishment at present; on the other hand, Captain Grenfell and the marine who came to the assistance of Captain Selby after he was attacked, and who have admitted that they used arms in his defence, are still held liable to be prosecuted for their so-called assault on the Albanians. The English Ambassador has succeeded in inducing the Porte to allow that Captain Grenfell and the marine come within the provisions of the Capitulations, but the result at present is simply this, that the Turkish Government demands diplomatically that the English subjects shall be tried by an English tribunal for their assault upon Turkish subjects. It is difficult to write with patience of these puerilities, but you will remember that when I first wrote to you about the murder of Captain Selby I predicted that, for certain specified reasons, the Albanians at least would come off scot-free. Assuredly, however, I did not anticipate that an attempt would be made to turn the tables upon Captain Selby's friends, and I cannot but compliment the Porte on the ingenuity which it has displayed.

ROBBING THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

We have had here since I last wrote a scandal which has no political importance, but which will certainly interest literary men. The Sultan, [illegible] like his great-grandfather Abdul Hamid first, has [illegible] regard for the literature of his country, recently appointed an official whom he supposed to be trustworthy to inspect and superintend the public libraries of the capital. The official in question availed himself of his opportunity to carry off, from the Mosque of St. Sophia manuscripts which he sold for seventy Turkish pounds. It is said that on previous occasions, he had abstracted and sold many valuable manuscripts, but he is now in custody and awaits judgment. The incident is of some importance because the public libraries of Constantinople contain a great number of manuscripts dating back for at least six hundred years, which have been examined by scholars, but of which little is known in the present day. It has been too much the fashion with modern politicians, and especially with English politicians, to write of the Turks as if they were a nation of savages without any knowledge of art or literature. Scholars, however, have frequently reported that the Turks brought into Europe a highly skilled art and the nucleus of a literature, which they have since expanded. Von Hammer, Sir William Jones, Pertusier, and Redhouse have borne their testimony to this fact, and I have now before me a work recently published in England, on Ottoman poetry, which will go far to enlighten the English public with regard to the culture of the Ottomans. Possibly I may at a future date give you some account of this work, but in the meanwhile I think it right to put on record that the plunder of the Constantinople libraries has been stopped.

THE ABKARI AMENDMENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one who takes a great interest in the welfare of the Indian people, I am truly glad to see you in prominent opposition to the amendment of the Abkari Act. The Hon'ble "L. R. Goodfellow," as a Collector, would have opposed such an amendment tooth and nail: and how he has brought himself to father it I cannot understand. If you were to poll the district officers I am convinced you would find the majority against it. By district officers I mean all sorts and kinds of district officers, not merely the members of the Civil Service. I look on this amendment as most mischievous, and calculated to cause great discontent among the poorest of the people should it become law.

June 27. A EUROPEAN.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observed, some days ago, a paragraph in your paper informing the world that the good people of Sattara had petitioned the authorities for municipal government. Poor deluded folk! They little know that what they are craving for is little else than a combination of "King Stork" and a "White Elephant." To attain the dignity of "Khan Bahadoor" or "Rai Bahadoor" is commendable to the ambition of the Sattaraenes; but before going too far, let them send here a deputation of a few of the most intelligent of their community to find out what they will have to pay for these coveted honours bestowed on a chosen few. They will learn that to obtain the wherewithal to carry on a Municipality every household article that the native mind holds dear is taxed (Octroi duties)—the copper and brass pots, so needful in every respectable household, ghee, sugar, oil, fire-wood, in fact every item of domestic expenditure, both for poor and rich. They will then learn from the unfortunate sellers of the taxed commodities how, gradually but surely, the local trade of this once important port is being forced to adjacent towns that are not blessed with Municipalities; how Rama bin Gunesh and Seyed the Bora Patel now no longer lay in their stock of groceries, &c., at Cottonabad-bunder, but take their cotton to Lalej, Dummoyaum, or elsewhere, where ghee and sugar are not taxed by the Sircar.

Then let the deputation inquire how the money collected in this iniquitous and ridiculous way is spent. They will learn that a large and expensive establishment is maintained of inspectors, sweepers, and what not, and that Cottonabad is, if not the filthiest, one of the filthiest towns on this side of India. Each Chairman of the Municipal Committee had (or may have) his pet hobby, which is carried through regardless of expense and utility. One had a mania for paving-stones. Long lengths of streets were consequently paved as they are in London—the normal traffic being about one vehicle per hour! The approaches to the fort, at an incline of say 1 in 4, were paved—apparently with a view of gradually destroying the well-to-do population by carriage accidents, and to improve the trade in horses and bullocks. And what all these improvements (?) cost can easily be calculated when they learn that every single stone had to be fetched by rail over seventy miles. A second Chairman went in for planting trees. Hundreds of casks were purchased, bottoms and tops knocked out, and wherever a vacant spot was found a tree, about a foot high, was planted, and duly extinguished by the cask. Strangers visiting Cottonabad at that time must have put down the Cottonabadees as a beer-drinking community who were proud of the number of casks they had emptied. A third chairman, who succeeded the tree-planter, and who I am inclined to think was he of the paving-stones returned to office, did not approve of nature's ornamentation. The casks were gradually destroyed by white-ants or stolen, and the seedlings died or were eaten by cattle. Lamps were his hobby now. The ordinary single-light, kerosine-oil street lamp, on its modest wooden post, was not good enough for Cottonabad. Gorgeous three-lamp iron posts, with "dodgy" mirror reflectors, were purchased, and put up in striking parts of town and suburb, and were gazed upon with wonder by the indigenous inhabitants. A fourth Chairman also went in for the ornamental, but his "notion" was gardens. So a garden was at once created round the Town Hall. But he also appreciated the noble game of billiards; so the richer portion of the native community subscribed the cost of a table, and the Municipal Hall (in the Town Hall) was cleared of such useless furniture as chairs and tables which might possibly be required for Municipal meetings, and the billiard-table was put in their stead. The hall certainly makes a capital billiard-room; and why should not the Municipal Commissioners sit on the table first and play on it afterwards? A fifth Chairman gets bitten by the charms of electric lighting, and straightway saddles the Municipal revenues for several years, I am told, with an annual charge of Rs. 8,000, or about 1-10 of the total receipts, to light up a portion of the town which hitherto cost only Rs. 2,000 a year to light with kerosine, and which proved more than sufficient, considering that after 10 p. m. hardly a soul is seen in the streets, not even a policeman! And so on, as Chairman succeeds Chairman the money flies. Of course there are exceptions; but let the good people of Sattara take warning. Under the present Act municipal government is not self-government. It is simply giving authority nominally to four or five individuals, but really to one, the Chairman, to do whatever he wishes with the funds of the Municipality; and the sooner H. E. the Governor-in-Council takes the revision of municipal government into his consideration the better it will be for Cottonabad and other municipal towns under his sway.

ONCE A CHAIRMAN.

Cottonabad, June 25.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 27.—The barometer is falling again in the Punjab, and less rapidly over the greater part of Northern India. Otherwise, the pressure is little changed. The temperature is 7 or 8 degrees higher in several Punjab stations. It is lower at Meerut, Bareilly, and Lucknow, where the winds are easterly and the air is damper, also in the Gangetic delta; but in Northern Bengal, Behar, and along the Gangetic valley westerly winds prevail. In the Central Provinces the winds are north-westerly; in Bombay and the Deccan they are chiefly due west. The break in the rain still holds in Northern India, except in Bengal. Rainfall to-day:—Cochin and Toungoo two to three inches; Sibsaugor, Dacca, and Masulipatam one to two inches; Simla, Darjeeling, Dhubri, Silchar, Calcutta, Akyab, Guna, and Secunderabad half to one inch. On previous days Naini Tal, Jaunpore, Dinagepore, and Gauhati had over one inch; Calicut two-thirds of an inch; and slighter falls occurred in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Burmah.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	26 70	30 48	29 61	32 30
27 Tuesday	0 37	....	....	....
28 Wednesday	....	0 0	0 0	0 6
Total	27 7	30 48	29 61	32 36
Corresponding date last year	14 86	11 97	10 89	11 67

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Wednesday, 28th June, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·880	84·0	W	22	0·00
Surat	·771	85·5	W	19	0·00
Bombay	·822	83·3	W	11	0·21
Ratnagiri	·860	81·3	WSW Fresh	..	0·79
Karwar	·889	82·1	W moderate	..	0·67
Mangalore	·817	79·5	Calm	4	0·08
Calicut	·915	78·6	W	4	0·02
Cochin	·929	82·1	NW	3	0·02
Masulipatam	·769	86·8	W	..	0·11
Madras	·814	89·3	NW	6	0·00
Negapatam	·819	84·9	WSW	1	0·19

THE TEST UNDER T[illegible] ACT.

The following papers have [illegible] publication :—

General [illegible]artment.—Bombay[illegible] 1882.

To the Secretary of the Ch[illegible] Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forw[illegible] copies of the papers (Gove[illegible] 2130, dated 9th June, 1882, and [illegible] ferred to.) and to request you [illegible] favour His Excellency the Govern[illegible] the opinion of the Chamber of Co[illegible] suitability of Abel's Test, prescribed in the Sc[illegible] to the Petroleum Act in India.

2. I am to request that the opinion of the chamber may be communicated to Government within the next two or three days as the Government of India have asked for an immediate answer on the subject.—I have, &c.

J. MONTEATH.
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 13th June 1882.

To the Under-Secretary to Government, Gene[illegible] Department, Bombay.

SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 10th i[illegible] asking the opinion of the Chamber as to the [illegible] lity of Abel's test prescribed by the schedule [illegible] Petroleum Act to India, I am requested by [illegible] committee to say that it seems to them that [illegible] question is mainly one for men of science to [illegible] termine, and that they are not in a position to g[illegible] a decided answer on the point. It would see[illegible] however, from para 2 in your memo. to the Surgeon-General, that Messrs. Abel and Redwood, the be[illegible] authorities on the subject, clearly say that it is no[illegible] suitable in an Indian climate. In the practical working of the Act in this port the Chamber think that there is further evidence that the trustworthiness of Abel's test is seriously impaired when applied in the Indian climate. They believe that the separate analysis of exactly the same oil by the test often gives very widely different results, even when the experiments are made to all appearances under exactly similar conditions.

In the case of a cargo per Wm. Douglas, which arrived in Bombay last November, many tests were made of it with very different results, and it was ultimately all passed except 3,000 cases which were pronounced dangerous. The sample upon which these cases were so pronounced was at once sealed [illegible] sent home to England, [illegible] when it was again tested by the Petroleum Association in London and there found to have a flash above 73° by Abel's machine.

It is no doubt a fact that since the Act was introduced a good number of cargoes have been imported here and passed the test without any question, but this is not at all conclusive in favour of the test, for if the oil is exposed to the air for even a short time, it might pass the test when if drawn off and bottled at once it may not. The Chamber are, therefore, on the whole strongly of opinion that the arbitrary application of the test by chemical analysis and their report as to what they think the flash of the oil to be by Abel's test in this climate, is a most unsatisfactory basis on which to carry on a large and important trade. The following information on this subject has just been received by [illegible] mail from home, and, as the Chamber believe [illegible] from a thoroughly trustworthy source they beg [illegible] send it on for the information of Government :—

"Mr. Redwood, the Petroleum Association analyser and secretary here, has just returned from Germany where he went on the invitation of the German Government, who were meditating passing an Act for the better regulation of the trade, but who, hearing about the uncertainties of tests, have postponed further legislation. In the meantime Mr. Redwood and one of the German professors tested a sample of oil from the same bottle, each with an Abel's machine, certified by the English Government as correct side by side in the same room, and at the same time and the results differed by 3° oil that was tested at Berlin showed a difference of 4° over the same oil tested at Munich, which they attributed to the difference of altitude. Various other experiments were made proving conclusively in opinion of the German savants that the experiments were affected both by the temperature as well [illegible] the weight of the air, and that until more [illegible] known about these and other details they [illegible] commend making no change in the law."

I may add that Mr. Redwood is Secreta[illegible] London Petroleum Association.—I have, [illegible]

[illegible] WATSON,
Acting Secretary.

MURDER ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

A MOST diabolical murder was committed on Tuesday night last on the Byculla Flats, by some person or persons unknown. The unfortunate victim is a Mahomedan fakir, name unknown, apparently about 35 or 40 years of age, who is said to have come to Bombay about four months ago from Rajghur, and had been living in the Mahomedan Mussufurkhana situated in Baba Dubboo-street. He is believed to have been possessed of some money, which he generally carried about with him in a long cotton knitted purse fastened round his waist. It was his intention to have proceeded to Mecca on a pilgrimage. The deceased was found lying dead yesterday morning by the side of the main drain near the Bellasis-road railway overbridge with his throat cut, the wind-pipe being completely severed and exposing the bone of the neck. The body was found in a semi-nude condition [illegible] By the side of the murdered man was also found a purse containing Rs. 1-9-1 in silver and copper money, and in the seam of his trowsers round the waist were tied up in small sheets of lead and sown up, in cotton rags, four gold coins. Two silver rings and a copper wire ring were on his fingers.

An inquest was held on the body yesterday evening by the Coroner, Dr. B[illegible], at the Bellasis-road railway overbridge, when the following evidence was recorded.

Nabotkhan Mahomed Khan deposed.—I am keeper of the Mussuffurkhana of [illegible] Esmail Hubib in Baba Duboo-street, and live on the premises. I identify the body as that of a Mahomedan man, name unknown, who was a mendicant. I have known him for the last six years. He came to Bombay from Rajghur six years ago; he was then on his way to Mecca. He went to Mecca and returned to Bombay in four months. He was then a groom in the service of the Nabob of Rajghur; and went to Rajghur with the Nabob. He came to Bombay with his mother two years afterwards, and stayed two months in Bombay—in my Mussufurkhana for a part of the time—and then returned to Rajghur. Four months ago he returned to Bombay from Rajghur and put up in my Mussufurkhana, intending to go to Mecca next month. He showed me four goldmohurs and asked me to retain them in my custody, which I refused to do, as I did not want the responsibility of keeping his money. A month afterwards he told me he had bought another goldmohur for Rs. 20, and about a month subsequently he said he had bought another goldmohur for Rs. 19-12. The day before yesterday, at about 10 a. m., he came [illegible] to buy a [illegible] in the Mussufurkhana and asked [illegible] help him ticket for a passage to Jeddah. [illegible] was a broker named Kurreem Oollah present [illegible] I asked him to give the deceased a [illegible] Kurreem agreed to take Rs. 2 for the ticket [illegible] deceased said he would give only one gold[illegible] and Rs. 2. The broker refused to take the [illegible] and he left the Mussufurkhana. The deceased [illegible] not produce his money before the broker. [illegible] were many people who were staying in the M[illegible]furkhana who heard this conversation; all [illegible] are people who do not understand Hind[illegible] Deceased kept his money in a cloth [illegible] waist, and told me that he did so. He [illegible] slept outside on the footpath and was a[illegible] losing it, and that was the reason he wish[illegible] to take charge of it. He left the Mus[illegible]khana after speaking to the broker, and [illegible] return again that day. He came back [illegible] Mussufurkhana about 7 a. m. yesterday, [illegible] his face at the stand-pipe and went away. [illegible] not speak to him. He came back again at [illegible] and again at 8 p.m., when he took a drink of [illegible] and went away. I did not see him alive again [illegible] came into the Mussufurkhana at 8 p. m. yesterday alone, and went out alone. He kept no prop[illegible] in the place. He was not addicted to drink. [illegible] chewed tobacco. He was in good health, and his age was about 40 years. I do not know the name of the deceased.

Jeena Lalla deposed.—I am a coachman, at present unemployed, and live at Bellasis-road. At 6-30 a. m. to-day I was at [illegible] when I heard some passers-by say that a man was lying near the main drain with his throat cut. I went there and saw the deceased lying on his back with his throat deeply cut. He was dead. I went to a policeman at the Tardeo police chowkey and reported the matter to him. The policeman ([illegible]) came with me to the spot where the deceased was lying, and looked at the body; but did not touch it. He then took me to Constable Reid at the Byculla police quarters. Mr. Reid brought me and the policeman back to the spot where the body of the deceased was lying, and he looked at it and went away.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further inquiry to Wednesday the 5th proximo. The body was removed to the Morgue for a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. Sydney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon.

THE DISBANDED SEPOYS.

In anticipation of any statistics that may hereafter be published on the subject, the *Pioneer* thinks it may be conjectured that [illegible] the regiments now being dissolved the majority of the men taking their discharges will be found to be of either less than three, or of more than ten years' se[illegible] the former especially the terms offered [illegible] great attractions. They are entitl[illegible] bonus of six months' pay offered [illegible] under five years' service, and [illegible] have not yet come under the influen[illegible] conduct allowances. Forty-two rupee[illegible] sum for a man in in the position of a[illegible] sepoy; and it is not every day that he [illegible] chance of earning it so easily as by putting [illegible] application for retirement. It would be s[illegible] such a consideration did not appeal stro[illegible] young soldiers of one or two years' serv[illegible] strongly to allow them to take into a[illegible] disabilities as that if they should r[illegible] forfeited all claim to count th[illegible] pension. On the other hand[illegible] ed three years and secu[illegible] conduct pay has a conside[illegible] on at least up to his ni[illegible] second increme[illegible] year, he is a[illegible] ment, as[illegible] well as [illegible] good cond[illegible] years mor[illegible] the ordin[illegible] we said ab[illegible] have not [illegible] *have* co[illegible] retirem[illegible]

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	Rs.	A.
d & Co.'s Essence of Mutton, per tin...	2	8
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eitzer's Cocoatina in tins „ ...	0	15
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BOLTON AND COMPANY.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the consent of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, the GOVERNMENT of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHA RAJA of MYSORE is prepared to receive TENDERS for a DEBENTURE LOAN of TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES on the security of the General Revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their Branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rupees five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rupees twenty lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July, 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July, 1882, at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the [illegible] and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forward with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Trea ry by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mys ury or Government of India Promissory Notes du re, or by in favour of the Dewan of Mysore y endorsed

8. If the tender be accepted either in w hole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in pa t payment, and the tenderer must arrange for the pay ent of the remainder of the amount of the loan allott to him on or before the 15th August, 1882, into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the anks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches, to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, fail ng which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The de posit on tenders which may not be accepted will be re urned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to one hundred and six lakhs of Rupees, and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

Office of the Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore, 1st May 1882.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore dated 1st May, 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent. on the amount tendered *(here enter particulars of deposit)* and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August, 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

ORE RAILWAY, FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1882.

BANGALORE, 1882.

overnment of His Highness the Maha Mysore, in consideration of the sum of received

pay to the said sum of Rupees twenty years after the date her with interest at the rate of five per num, payable half-yearly on 15th February

NOTICES.

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ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB-ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR, TRANSPARENT SOAP.

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AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under:—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

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GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

I AM directed to give public information as to a proposed plan of honoring the memory of the late President Garfield by building a National Hospital in the District of Columbia, to be known for ever as the Garfield Memorial Hospital. The hospital to be open to all needing its aid and ministrations without regard to class, caste, creed or color.

It is thought that the proposed memorial cannot but commend itself to the attention, not only of Americans temporarily abroad, but of all persons of whatever nationality, who abhor assassination, and wish to show their respect for the cause of law and order.

I am directed to make known the fact that I am authorized to receive and forward contributions for the object in question to the Hon'ble James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the Fund. General W. T. Sherman is chairman and the Hon'ble William Windom, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee composed of eminent men throughout the United States of America. I may add that the smallest contributions will be thankfully received, and donors names, nationality, caste or creed will be made known by me to the Honorary Treasurer.

B. F. FARNHAM, United States Consul.

Bombay, 1st June, 1882.

NOTICE

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neig to the steamer station at either Tavo Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.

The 8th April, 1882.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs.	a.	p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)				
Large ...	5	2	6	0
Small ...	3	1	3	0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large ...	3	1	1	0
Medium ...	2	0	12	0
Small ...	1½	0	10	0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1	4	0
IMPORT ENTRY.				
Large ...	2	0	12	0
Medium ...	1½	0	7	0
Small ...	1	0	5	0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.				
Large ...	2	0	12	0
Medium ...	1½	0	7	0
Small ...	1	0	5	0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large ...	4	1	10	0
Small ...	2	0	13	0
XPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large ...	4	1	10	0
Small ...	2	0	13	0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large ...	4	1	12	0
Small ...	2	0	13	0
DRAWBACK BILLS (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1	12	0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1	12	0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large ...	2	0	12	0
Small ...	1	0	5	0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT ...	2	0	13	0
SAND PASS ...	1	0	8	0
PORT-CLEARANCE ...	1½	0	10	0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0	10	0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0	10	0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0	8	0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0	10	0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0	8	0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0	10	0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0	10	0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0	10	0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM ...	2	0	10	0
TOWN DUTY RE ...	1	0	8	0
TOWN DUTY BIL ...	3	1	3	0
WHARFAGE BILL ...	3	1	0	0

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD have received their stock of the above, consisting of Coats, Caps, and Leggings, and gentlemen requiring a really good Waterproof suit are invited to inspect them. They are proof against the HEAVIEST TROPICAL RAINS.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	as.
A good and useful Coat ...	12	0
Do. do. better quality ...	15	0
A very superior one ...	24	0
Double Texture, fine, light and durable ...	28	0
Light Waterproof Inverness Capes ...	15	0
Do. do. superior ...	24	0
Waterproof Cloth Coat of very superior make and finish ...	40	0
Do. do. finest quality ...	45	0
Waterproof Leggings, per pair ...	6	8
Officers' Regulation Waterproof Cloaks ...	40	0
Waterproof Sheeting, per yard ...	6	8
Do. do. superior quality, per yard ...	10	8

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D. W. D.

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THE DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THESE unequalled WHISKIES are distilled *exclusively* in POT STILLS from the best Grain and with the celebrated North Dublin Brewing Water, used only by the Dublin Whisky Distillery Company, Limited, and one other Distillery in Ireland.

One Leaf Fine Old ...	...Rs. 26	0
Three Leaves Finest Old ...	... „ 27	8

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STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting „	.. „ 45 and 60
„ ½ „ „	.. „ 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.

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BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	
Silks Black ...	...from 2 4	per yard
Ditto Colored ...	... „ 2 11	„
Satins all shades ...	... „ 1 9	„
Velvets ...	... „ 2 0	„
Velveteens colored ...	... „ 1 8	„
Ditto Black ...	... „ 1 8	„
Sateens all Shades ...	... „ 0 8	„
Grenadines ...	... „ 0 5	„
Alpacas ...	... „ 0 6	„
Serges Blue ...	... „ 1 2	„
Muslins white and fancy, ...	... „ 0 4½	„
Lawns ...	... „ 0 2½	„
Merinos all Shades ...	... „ 1 6	„
„ Black ...	... „ 0 13½	„
Pompadours, fast colours ...	... „ 0 5	„
Batistes all shades ...	... „ 0 6	„
Nets all colors ...	... „ 0 6	„
Frillings ...	... „ 0 1½	„
Cash's Frillings all widths ...		
Fringes Black Silk ...	... „ 0 14	„

	Rs. a.	
Dresses Ready made ...	...from 3 8	each.
Ditto Ball ...	... „ 9 0	„
Underlinen in Great Varieties.		
Flowers Ditto ...		
Feathers Ditto ...		
Fans Ditto ...		
Ribbons in all shades and widths		
Handkerchiefs... ...	...from 1 8	dozen.
Gloves Kid white and colored... „	1 4	per pair.
„ „ Black and colored „	1 8	„
„ Silk Black ... „	0 15	„
„ „ Colored 2 Buttons... „	1 6	„
„ „ „ 3 Buttons... „	1 12	„
Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for... „	0 8	„
Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12	dozen.
Linen Cuffs ... „	4 2	„
Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ... „	5 8	each.
Ditto untrimmed ... „	0 12	„
Hats Riding ... „	5 12	each.
Hoisery in all qualities and prices.		

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

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CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which N should feel grateful."—See *Medical Pres itish Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England in ten years."

Invariably

To be had lers throughout Ind

CAUTION.— e of Baron Liebig's cross Label. This Ca cious cheap and inferio rket.

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FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

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CAN always be had at the
It is of excellent quality, and is hi

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks
Pints ..... „ 3 4 „ „

Apply to

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VETERINARY SURGEO

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIF Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinio Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, month, including horse-keeper. Commission on bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions buying and selling of horses will meet our best atte Horses broken to single and double harness, in the (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 26, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED

At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 34 a month.

Policies are granted for larger or smaller amounts than Rs. 5,000 and are charged for in the same proportion. All particulars on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per dozbl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BLOOD, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"*Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great *relief* and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; while for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s.9d., 4s.6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London" in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B.S. MADON & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in Packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

1865

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Agents Royal Insu

6, Hummum-street.

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	Exc Reserve F
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,0
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL...	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ...	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL ...	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL ...	„

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs.
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from d of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or Chi

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:

996 PROPOSALS for ... Rs. 34,86,2

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 9	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surren
10. Policies in the F Value of 35 per cent. of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-1500 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An Exte Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. The scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine few days, and commence to fade away even if it seem cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, ness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring sk orders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, how deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will succes attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which c these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and al produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bo 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TON strengthens the nervous and muscular system proves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the he For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONI rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriche the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depres sion, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy fo neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, ches affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendenci &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by P greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.: next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAI will darken grey hair, and bring back the natural colour. that produced by an instantaneo from the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR is the best for restoring grey lour. It produces a perfectly natura lutely harmless. Recommended for d encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR- RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dress Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININ LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknow ledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors through world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and

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[illegible] nland towns, [illegible]gal use of mhowra was extensive, [illegible]ad largely decreased. His Excel- [illegible]eferred to another article in the [illegible] Gazette on the decrease of drunkenness [illegible]port of the remarks made at the last [illegible]ing of the Council, and gave an instance of a [illegible]l encounter between mhowra smugglers and [illegible] police. After touching on a great many points, His Excellency said he had shown [illegible] illicit distillation was of an extensive [illegible]acter, by which honest people suffered, and that, apart from open indulgence, a district was greatly demoralised by the evasion of law. To those who suffered in diminished value of property he would say that no large public improvement could be carried out without some loss. The measure was not introduced without just cause. His Excellency was sorry there had not been so much [illegible]ience in Government as to have saved it [illegible] imputation which, if true, would be very [illegible]ous.

[illegible] Rao Saheb again opposed the Bill, and read a [illegible]mber of extracts as to mhowra forming an article of food, and criticised the Abkari Act in several particulars.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay also opposed the Bill, and said that last year the declared value of mhowra exported approached four lakhs. This importation was chiefly to France. Most of that money found its way into the hands of the poor.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Hari Deshmukh, and the Hon. Mr. Sassoon also spoke against the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft was in favour of the measure.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner replied at some length to the objections, and His Excellency also spoke again.

The Bill was ultimately passed, five non-official members voting against seven officials.

INDIA THIRTY YEARS AGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

In the course of an interesting lecture to-day on "India thirty years ago," by Colonel Medley, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India (Sir C. Aitchison in the chair), the speaker said that communications were more important for the purpose of initiating civilisation than schools and other benevolent institutions. He believed that the loyalty of native chiefs had increased since the Mutiny, and that the student class was the only really discontented one in the country. The advantage of the army nowadays over earlier times was that natives were now recruited from all classes, and the transport service was va[illegible] improved. He attributed the increased [illegible]ness between the English and the natives to the latter principally.

Sir C. Aitchison said the [illegible] distinction between the old time and the new was that the former was the age of authority, while the latter is the age of liberty. The people of India would no longer allow their politics at the direction of the State doctor. The transition [illegible] establishment of Parliamentary authority, Parliament transmitting to India the liberties of freedom of the press, and of free discussion, which the ruling country had won for itself through centuries: hence the task of governing India was becoming more difficult and responsible; as though she is a conquered country, India possesses greater freedom than any country except England and America. With growing education the people will demand a greater share of self-government. The Supreme Government had already laid down broad and bold lines for self-government; and His Honour profoundly sympathised with the new policy. Though called a Radical measure, the new scheme was essentially Conservative in the real sense of the word, for Conservatism means acknowledging the spirit and tendency of the times, thus saving society from those violent upheavals consequent on a policy of repression. The address was much applauded.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 28.

An application was made on Monday last, before Major Maltby, for the issue of a summons against the editor, proprietor, and printer of the Bangalore *Daily Post*, charging them, under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, with defamation. The application was granted to-day, and the summons made returnable on Monday, the 3rd July.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE SUEZ CANAL THREATENED.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

[illegible]he *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram this [illegible]ning from Egypt, stating that Egyptian troops [illegible]d the Suez Canal and are ready to destroy its [illegible]nks with dynamite.

PANIC IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 27.

[illegible]he panic, which had subsided somewhat during [illegible]e last few days, has been renewed, and alarm [illegible]gain prevails.

THE PORTE AND THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 27.

The Porte has sent a note to its representatives abroad still urging the abandonment of the Conference

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 27.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, with the outward English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 o'clock this evening, and the s. s. Deccan for Galle and Calcutta at the same time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 25th instant.

PORT SAID, JUNE 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

[illegible] N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward [illegible]cutta, Madras, and Colombo, left [illegible] of the 26th instant.

SUEZ, JUNE 27.

[illegible] steamer Kashgar arrived [illegible]t evening.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

[illegible] Cotton market closed with a [illegible]dency. Surats firm.

[illegible]on Cotton market has been firm.

[illegible]ollers	4⅝
[illegible]anchester market has been firmer, but not [illegible]oing.	
[illegible]cent. Rupee Paper	84¼
[illegible] do.	89¼
[illegible]sst. Consols for account	99⅜
[illegible]er cent. Sterling Loan	100¼
[illegible]r Silver	51 15-16
[illegible] per cent. French Rentes	114¼

Arrivals—St. Albans, Clan Gordon, Clan Alpine, [illegible]d Scots Grey.

Departure—Norfolk.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

[illegible]m.	81·8

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

[illegible]	79·3
[illegible]	8·3
[illegible]	84·3

[illegible] to Hajee Cassim, [illegible] in distress some [illegible] another mishap. She [illegible] 17th instant with 189 [illegible] for Jeddah; and returned [illegible]n entry in her log states that [illegible]rienced an exceptional heavy S.-W. [illegible] with very heavy seas making clean [illegible]ver the ship, washing away the bulwarks, [illegible]ip making much water (the source of), [illegible]uld not be detected, and having only made [illegible]s in seven days (the captain), deemed it [illegible] to bear up for Bombay to repair damages

[illegible]ICATION was published in the form of a [illegible] *Gazette Extraordinary* yesterday, to [illegible]ng effect:—"Under instructions from the [illegible]t of India, it is hereby notified for [illegible]mation that the pass duty on Malwa [illegible]xport by sea has been reduced by [illegible]t from this date.

[illegible]d Criminal Sessions of the High [illegible]ay, Hafeez Abdool Kaiyum, a Maho- [illegible] alleged to be in the employ of the [illegible]l, was charged before Mr. Justice [illegible] common jury with having imported [illegible] four slave girls, and with having [illegible] removed them from Bombay to Callian. [illegible] set up for the defence was that [illegible]pectable and wealthy Mahomedans it [illegible]ed to be a very meritorious act to buy [illegible]d then to liberate them. The Begum of [illegible] and others imported slaves with such an [illegible], and there were at present in Bhopal persons, [illegible] of them occupying respectable positions, who [illegible] been bought as slaves and afterwards set free. [illegible]ese persons, if they went back to Arabia, were liable to be seized again by the slave dealers; and they therefore, it was alleged, preferred to continue, at monthly wages, in the service of the generous purchasers who had paid for them and set them free. The case has been adjourned until to-day for further inquiry.

THE *Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article on the Egyptian question, writes with reference to the Suez Canal:—"To keep the Canal free for our use in time of war is an essential point of English politics, and no possible Minister could assent to any closing of it by international decree. We might as well surrender India as give up our right of way to it. With that made clear beyond doubt the partnership of Europe in the protectorate of Egypt cannot greatly injure us, but it may by judicious manipulation be more manageable than the Dual Control that has just now so completely collapsed. While we are at peace we want nothing in Egypt exclusively for ourselves, and we desire for the people independence and prosperity. Egypt tranquil and the Canal free are the central watchwords of our politics on the Nile. We do not exactly use the Yankee paradox, 'Let us have peace, even if we have to fight for it,' but it must always be understood that to secure these ends we are ready, if needful, to draw the sword."

IT is the Bank of Madras that has undertaken the sale of stock notes in that Presidency. The bank will start with the purchase from Government of five lakhs' worth.

WE are glad to see that cholera continues to subside in Calcutta. Last week the number of deaths was 55, as compared to 75 in the previous week, and 115 the first week of this month. The general death-rate last week was 29·1 per thousand per annum.

THE last Municipal Debenture Loan of the Calcutta Municipality, of eight lakhs, seems to have been received with little favour by the Calcutta monetary public. A local paper states that out of the tenders that had been received up to Saturday last for the loan, only Rs. 25,000 were offered to be taken up, at a premium of 2 per cent.

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr. A. A. E. Robertson, of the firm of Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., of Calcutta, which took place on Saturday afternoon, very suddenly. The *Englishman* remarks:—Cut off in his prime, cordially liked by all who came in contact with him, either as friend or master, Mr. Robertson leaves behind him many in India and at home who will sincerely regret his l[illegible]rning, and funeral took place yesterday (Sunday) [illegible] and cross of fern was largely attended. [illegible]s were placed on the coffin on leaves and [illegible] arrival at the cemetery, and six sailors from one of [illegible] City Line of steamers carried the remains to their last home."

THE Government of India have once more changed their minds on the question of the admission of the questionable petroleum lying in bond at Calcutta. We read in the latest issue of the *Englishman*:—"A rumour that has been prevalent in Calcutta for some days, that the Secretary of State had set aside the order of the Indian Government ordering the re-shipment of the condemned oil, has no foundation. The facts are that the Indian Government have themselves taken some action in the matter. They have postponed the orders for the re-shipment of the oil until the result of the experiments now being conducted of raising its standard by exposure are known. Experiments in Bombay have shown that dangerous oil can be made absolutely safe by exposure to the sun. In this matter the Indian Government do not seem to know their own mind for two days together. Anyone could have told them, without referring to Bombay, that the flashing point of the oil would rise on exposure to the sun, but it also falls again to its original lowest point after being put back into the shade."

THE petroleum market in the United States was reported drooping, from increased production of the wells in Warren County, Pennsylvania, the new oil field. At one spot, shortly before the last mail left England, oil was struck to the extent of 2,000 barrels daily. Another well began flowing with 2,400 barrels.

THERE was an unusually heavy flood, for this time of the year, in the Indus last week, which has caused a serious erosion of the right bank of the river in the neighbourhood of Dera Ghazi Khan. The river rapidly cut away the bank, and on the 22nd instant was within 400 feet of the Kulaiwala protective bund. A new bund had at that time been already commenced in rear of the Kulaiwala; and both district authorities and the Canal Department are working hard to get it completed, so that the floods may be kept at a safe distance from the town and cantonments.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of India concerning punishment by whipping, has been circulated to criminal courts in the Punjab. In this, the following principles are laid down:—Persons in a respectable position of life are not ordinarily to be whipped. Whipping should only be inflicted in case of false evidence, extortion, and forgery, under very exceptional circumstances;—whipping, as an additional punishment, should only be ordered when it appears called for in the interests of justice;—and, lastly, special care and judgment should be exercised in these cases in times of agricultural scarcity and distress. Deputy Commissioners have been directed to submit a list of those second-class magistrates who, they think, should be specially empowered to pass sentences of whipping. It seems desirable, the Chief Court thinks, that Tahsildars in charge of outlying districts should also have the power, provided that in each case their discretion can be relied on.

THE question of the Calcutta Acting Chief Justiceship is still being agitated. The *Englishman*, in a long article on the subject, writes:—"Mr. Justice Mitter has never been out of India. He has not seen England—has not seen Englishmen in their own land. He has not studied at their schools, or read at their colleges. His ways cannot be their ways; nor his thoughts their thoughts. In a thousand ways he cannot understand them—can have no sympathy with them, or they with him. To place him, therefore, even temporarily at the head of a department in which all they who fill the highest places are Englishmen, would be unjust to them—would be unjust to him; would be distasteful to the Europ[illegible] community; would be a premature trial likely to prejudice a great experiment; and a political error which, by forcing, may injure the plant for which too early a maturity is sought to be obtained. The day may come when the native judge of the High Court will be a gentleman who has been educated in England amongst Englishmen, who understands their ways and modes of thought, who sympathises with them and they with him. When that day does come, we doubt not that liberal and enlightened members of the judicial service and of the European public will see nothing anomalous in the native judge's performing the duties of Chief Justice; and the time will not then be far distant when natives of this country will fill the *pukka* post of Chief Justice, will become Chief Commissioners and Lieutenant-Governors. But that day has not yet come; and the time therefore has not arrived for making the experiment recommended by our contemporaries."

SOME comment is reported to have been made among certain members of Parliament and officials of the House of Commons by the discovery that a well-known Irish member is in the habit of carrying at Westminster a walking-stick which contains a dagger of extraordinary construction. Upon a spring being touched the dagger starts up from its place, and the effect of its appearance is increased by the fact that the middle of the blade is twisted in spiral form, which would make the weapon, if used, all the more deadly. The attention of the Serjeant-at-Arms was called to the matter, and he in turn is said to have privately taken counsel with the Speaker. Sir Henry Brand, it is understood, replied that, however unusual the pratice may be, the carrying of such a swordstick outside the House proper is not in itself illegal, although no member would be allowed to introduce such a weapon within the bar. The stick is generally left by its owner in the cloak-room downstairs whilst he is in attendance upon his Parliamentary duties.

THE members of the Association of Indian Churchmen, of which Sir Richard Temple is president, were to hold their annual services and meeting on June 20. The proceedings were intended to include a celebration of the Holy Communion at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, at noon; luncheon at the Westminster Palace Hotel, after which the president would deliver his annual address, and this was to be followed by a discussion on the work of the Church in the Indian Empire.

LORD ELCHO has written on the subject of bicycles. He hopes that the idea of turning English 'cyclists to purposes of defence will not be lost sight of, and that some patriotic, energetic, and influential member of their many clubs will take the matter up. "They are already organised in clubs," says his Lordship, "which would form the nuclei of 'Cyclist Volunteer corps, and they each appear to have a club dress or uniform. They also appear to have officers of different grades; all, then, that is wanted is a rifle slung across their backs, cartridge pouches, and well-defined duties. I am greatly mistaken if within twelve months from the present time we do not hear of the inspection of a 'Cyclist Volunteer corps." A service paper finds it difficult to imagine what these "well-defined duties" could be. "Cyclists would be confined to roads, and could therefore never take the field. While using their machines they could not use their rifles, and *vice versâ*. Unless Lord Elcho has some scheme in the background for their services, the necessity of the new corps is by no means apparent."

SAYS the *United Service Gazette*:—"At the last sitting of the County Court at Windsor the attention of the judge was drawn to the fact that the Adjutant of the Scots Guards stationed at the Victoria Barracks, Windsor, had given orders to exclude the bailiff of the Windsor County Court from the barracks, who had thereby been unable to effect service of a County Court process upon certain officers of the regiment. The judge expressed his regret at the conduct of the officer, and stated that he should communicate with the Commander-in-Chief. He has since received the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General:—'Horse Guards, War Office, S. W., May 27.—Sir,—I am directed by His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst. in reference to the exclusion of an officer of the County Court of Berkshire at Windsor from the barracks of the Foot Guards at that station, and to state that, having called upon the officers concerned for an explanation, His Royal Highness entirely disapproves of their conduct in the matter, and has directed the issue of instructions to commanding officers which will prevent the recurrence of such irregularities in the future."

AN interesting monograph of Longfellow's home life has been published by Madame Blanche Roosevelt Macchetta, who was a privileged visitor at Cambridge and Nahant, and who Boswellises in the prettiest fashion. Essentially the laureate of the domestic affections, Longfellow, always delightful, was seen at his best in his study, or in desultory chit-chat with his intimates; and none but the pleasantest pictures of him remain on the memory after reading Madame Macchetta's charming little volume. An account of Longfellow's description of his reception by Her Majesty, in the Throne-room at Windsor, is worth extracting:

'An imposing lady in black, with flowing drapery, came quickly forward to greet me. It was Her Majesty Queen Victoria. She extended her hand, and I offered to take it. "Wait," I interrupted, "did you not bend and offer to kiss it?" "No," said he timidly; "I was not then familiar or acquainted with Court etiquette, as I [illegible] now. She offered me her hand evidently to shake, and I shook it." "Why," said I, "she is the most inexorably *exigeante* of all sovereigns. You m[illegible] simply." "Now I think of it, I presume I did," said [illegible]ted, I suppose for that reason; but she rallied graciously, and asked me about America and myself. She explained: 'We speak of America first, because you are America's poet.' 'Tennyson is the world's poet, Tennyson first,' I said, bowing gravely. She smiled in madam[illegible] acquiescence, and continued: 'You are grati[illegible] generous.' Her Majesty was then pleased to converse on general topics, but persistently got back to the subject of myself. I felt she was piqued about something at first, and her last words were: 'We shall not forget you;' adding, with a laugh, 'why, even all my servants read your poems!' The poet then glanced up, and, with an almost comical expression, he said: "What do you think she intended by it? I was nonplussed; and to-day, although many years have passed, I am undecided as to what Her Majesty's real meaning was."'

THE *Ceylon Times* announces the death of Mr. Robert Boyd Tytler, the "father of Ceylon planters." He went to Ceylon in 1837.

WE publish in another column some extracts from an interesting account of the present condition of the Suez Canal. The conclusion drawn by the writer (Mr. Vyse) is that it is absolutely necessary for the stability of her rule in India that England should protect the Suez Canal.

YOUNG men—that is to say, young, professionally speaking—are carrying everything before them now-a-days, says a home paper. Lord Justice Bowen is not far on in the forties; he was only forty-two when first raised to the Bench. Mr. Justice Chitty is not very much older. Canon Wilberforce, the new Bishop of Newcastle, by the way, is a tennis player.

THE danger of a sudden revulsion of feeling was fearfully exemplified in the case of Major Savory, the chairman of the Committee of the Naval and Military Club. This officer had drawn Shotover in the five hundred pounds sweepstakes, and was so excited on hearing the news of the mare's victory, that shortly afterwards he had an apoplectic fit, and he was dead the next morning. Major Savory was formerly in the 78th Highlanders.

ALLEGED POLICE ZOOLUM.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Withoba Babajee, a police sepoy, appeared to answer, before Mr. Webb, a charge of assaulting Mr. Pandurung Raghoba, a managing clerk in the employ of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors. There were also counter-charges of assault preferred by the defendant against Mr. Pandurung Raghoba and Wussonjee Jairam; and Mr. Craigie, solicitor, was charged with abetment of the offence.

Mr. Craigie appeared on behalf of Pandurung and Wussonjee Jairam; and Mr. Payne for Withoba Babajee.

Mr. Payne.—Mr. Craigie is a witness in this case, and I think that he must go out of court. He can of course stay, if he does not wish to give evidence.

Mr. Craigie.—Most decidedly I am going to give my evidence, and I am certainly rather surprised at hearing this application. The facts are perfectly well known to me. I was present on the occasion when this assault took place, and I do not think that my clerk, Pandurung Raghoba, ought to be deprived of my services as an advocate simply because I am one of the witnesses. What I propose to do is to state the circumstances of the case; and having done so, to go into the witness-box and give my evidence first.

The magistrate did not see any objection to this course.

Mr. Craigie.—Of the two other summonses which have been obtained in connection with this case, one is against Pandurung Raghoba, who is charged with having on the 19th instant committed an assault on, and resisted, one Withoo Babajee, police sepoy No. 87A, in the execution of his duty, contrary to section 7 of Act XLVIII. of 1860; and the other is against myself for having incited Pandurung Raghoba and Wussonjee Jairam to resist the police officer. A third summons has likewise been issued against Wussonjee Jairam on the same charge. These three summonses arise out of the same occurrence, *i. e.*, the assault of which Pandurung complains; and I would suggest, your Worship, with a view to save the time of the court, that they may be heard at one and the same time, in order that the evidence in the one case may be considered as evidence in the rest. I do not know if Mr. Payne has any objection.

Mr. Payne.—I have no objection.

Mr. Craigie.—I beg to ask whether Mr. Payne appears on behalf of the police.

Mr. Payne.—I appear on behalf of Withoo Babajee.

Mr. Craigie.—I put this question because when the three summonses were transferred to your Worship's court, I was informed by Mr. Ryan that they had been issued by the direction of the Commissioner of Police; that, in fact, the Commissioner of Police had insisted on their being issued. I shall have something to say upon the matter; but I must say that it appears to me rather a curious circumstance that if these summonses have really been issued by the direction of the Commissioner of Police, the police are not represented here by the Government Solicitor or any other law officer of Government, but are defended by Mr. Payne. Before going into the case I would suggest that a more convenient mode of proceeding would be for me to state what the facts are, and then it would be for Mr. Payne, on behalf of the prosecutors, in respect to the cross-summonses issued against us, to state his case, in order that I may know what I have to meet.

Mr. Payne said that he would address the court for the defence after Mr. Craigie had finished his case.

Mr. Craigie said what he suggested would be the best course, as all the four cases were agreed to be heard together.

Mr. Payne said he had no objection to all the cases being heard together in the sense that the evidence in one case might be used as evidence in the other cases. Mr. Craigie might go on with the case; he (Mr. Payne) would afterwards address the court in his client's defence, and then, if necessary, call witnesses: after which he would go on with his case.

The magistrate said that was not exactly what Mr. Craigie proposed to do.

Mr. Payne said Mr. Craigie might recall a witness for the purpose of giving further evidence, at any stage of the inquiry.

Mr. Craigie considered it would be only fair to Pandurung Raghoba, Wussonjee Jairam, and himself that after he had stated his case Mr. Payne should state his.

The magistrate said he had no objection, if Mr. Payne consented.

Mr. Payne.—What I consent to is that the evidence in the one case may be used as evidence in the other cases.

Mr. Craigie.—That is not what I ask you to consent to, Mr. Payne. I ask you to consent to state the facts of your case after I have stated mine.

Mr. Craigie then said.—The facts of the case are as follows. On Sunday, the 18th June, Wussonjee Jairam received a visit from a police jemadar accompanied by a servant of Khimjee Jeewa, muccadum to Messrs. Volkart Brothers. The police jemadar and Khimjee's man informed Wussonjee that a search warrant had been issued against one Heerjee Souspal. It was stated that Heerjee Souspal [illegible] tenant of Wussonjee, that is to say, that they both occupied the same office. Wussonjee said it was not the case that Heerjee was a tenant of his, nor was it the case that he had been occupying the same office with him. Heerjee, had formerly been a sub-tenant of Wussonjee, but for the last ten or eleven months he had not been his tenant. Wussonjee, however, said, "If you want to search my office, you can do so; but the keys are not with me. They are with my sepoy. At the same time, if you particularly desire to search the office to-day, I will send for a Borah, who will be able with a skeleton key to open the lock." Wussonjee then accompanied the police officer and Khimjee's man to this court-house, in order to get Heerjee to accompany them. When they arrived here, they found that Heerjee had been taken off to jail, and consequently it was determined that the place should not be searched that day. But an appointment was made for the following morning, Monday, the 19th instant, when the office was to be searched. Shortly after 10 o'clock on Monday morning Wussonjee went to his office—it was between 10 and 10-30—and not finding any policeman there, he went to the office of the auctioneers, close to his, in Hummum street. He waited there some time, but the police did not arrive. He then went to the door of his office; but was prevented from going in by the defendant in this case, police sepoy No. 870A., who told Wussonjee that he had received orders to prevent anyone from going into that office. Under these circumstances he came to my office to know what he was to do. I told him to go back again and ask the sepoy whether he had any written warrant or authority giving him the right to prevent him from going into his own office. I also told Wussonjee that if no written warrant or authority was produced, he had a perfect right to go into his office, and that if the policeman prevented him from entering it by force, he should not resist the policeman, but come straight to my office, and I would tell him what he was to do. He then asked me if I would accompany him. I objected to accompany him in the first instance, because I did not consider it was any part of my duty to do so. But Wussonjee seemed disappointed at this, and appeared to be in such fear that he might get into trouble in this business through the means of the police, that I afterwards agreed to accompany him. I accordingly went with him and my clerk Pandurung Raghoba, to his office. When I got there, I found that the door was closed and locked, and no one was standing by. I said to Wussonjee, "Is this your office?" He said, "Yes." I then said, "There is no one here to prevent your going into it. Open the door, and go in." At that moment the police sepoy No. 870A., who was standing near the railings of the old Secretariat building, which is close by, shouted out at the top of his voice, "Nai, nai, nai; [illegible]ookum nai dia!" or some such words. He then came forward and stood by the office door. I told Pandurung to inquire of the police sepoy whether he had any written warrant or authority to prevent Wussonjee from entering into his office. This question was interpreted to him by Pandurung, and the answer interpreted to me was that the sepoy had no such warrant. I then said to Wussonjee that he had a perfect right to go into his own office, and told him to open the door and go in. He put the key into the lock, threw open the door, and went in. I should now like to explain exactly the places and positions occupied by the parties. Wussonjee was standing between the door of his office and the police sepoy; I was standing opposite to Wussonjee; and Pandurung was on my right hand. When Wussonjee had gone into his office, I said, "Now you are in your office, sit down and proceed with your business quietly, and if the police molest you in any way whatever come into my office, and I will advise you what to do." At this moment the police sepoy commenced shouting at the top of his voice and creating a great disturbance. I did not understand what he said. I made my way through a crowd of twenty or thirty persons who were collected round the door, and got into my palkee. Just as I was doing so I heard the police sepoy demand of Pandurung my name. Pandurung immediately gave him my name, saying that I was Mr. Craigie, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and pointed to my office. The police sepoy then asked Pandurung his name, which he gave saying that he was a clerk of my office, and that he was always to be found there. Then something passed between Pandurung, Raghoba, and the sepoy which I have since learnt was this. The sepoy asked Pandurung why he called him "tum, tum." In the vernacular "tum" is the singular number of the second personal pronoun, and it is a phrase which is used when you are speaking to an equal or an inferior; but it is not a kind of phrase which a man would use if he was speaking to a superior. This sepoy asked of my clerk why he had addressed him as "tum, tum." He replied, "I shall call you so: how else can I address you?" and the sepoy then seized hold of my clerk, shook his arm violently, and said that he would make him his prisoner. My clerk said, "Very well, very well, make me your prisoner; pakro, pakro." Some one in the crowd appears to have told the sepoy that I was a solicitor, and that Pandurung was my clerk, and a very respectable man. The sepoy then dropped his hand, and a second or two afterwards came up to my palkee and asked my name. [illegible] my name, adding that I was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, and pointing to my office, I said, "There is my office, and if you have any complaint to make against me, you will always find me there." Pandurung also gave his name again. We then went away. After I had gone five or six yards I thought it was very desirable to take out a summons against this man at once. I said so to my clerk, who replied, "Yes, your honour, I think so too." I told my clerk to go back to Wussonjee and bring him up to my office to decide what steps should be taken. After Wussonjee came to my office we considered the matter and determined that a summons should be at once applied for. Just as I was starting for the Police Court I advised Wussonjee to send a man to sit in his office while we were away at the Police Court. This was done, and I then proceeded to the Police Court with Wussonjee and my clerk Pandurung; and understanding that a search warrant, out of which this business had arisen, had been issued by Mr. Ryan, I applied to him for a summons after stating the facts. Mr. Ryan refused to issue a summons, on the ground that the search warrant had been issued by him, and it would be very much better if I were to apply to another magistrate. I told him that I had purposely come to him to apply for a summons, because he had issued a search warrant, and that I thought him, therefore, to be the proper magistrate to apply to. However, I said, if he thought I had better apply to another magistrate, I would do so. I then came to your Worship's court. But it was Monday, when your Worship was not sitting. I went down and informed Mr. Ryan of the fact, and again applied for a summons. But Mr. Ryan again refused to grant it. I then went back to my office, intending to renew the application to your Worship on the following morning, Tuesday, the 20th inst. On my way back to the office we were met by Wussonjee Jairam's man, who informed us that when he had gone to sit in the office, according to the directions which Wussonjee had given him, another sepoy had come into the office, taken him by the arm, and removed him out of the office, telling him that he must not sit there. I then told Pandurung and Wussonjee to go back again to the office and to ascertain whether the police would prevent Wussonjee from going into his own office, and that if any molestation was offered to them, they should at once come to my office for advice. They went to the office, and sat there.

Here, at the suggestion of Mr. Craigie, witnesses were ordered out of court.

Mr. Craigie continued.—When Wussonjee and Pandurung went to the office they were not interfered with by the police. While they were sitting in the office this sepoy (No. 870A.) came up to Pandurung and addressing him as Shett said, "Why are you laying a complaint against me? Do you wish to ruin your (my) children?" Pandurung said to him, "Why did you lay hold of my arm? Why did you seize me, and say that you made me your prisoner?" "Oh, it is my mistake," he replied. This is a very important circumstance, as your Worship will see hereafter. And then the sepoy said again, "Do you wish to ruin your (my) children?" Pandurung said, "Well, here is the office. Now, if you wish to search it, why don't you do so?" "No," he said, "let the jemadar come." Shortly after Wussonjee went back to his office. I received information that Superintendent Crummey was at Wussonjee's office in company with a jemadar and four or five sepoys, and that they were going to take him away to the police station or somewhere else. I accordingly went down there, and found Mr. Crummey standing with a crowd of about 100 persons round the office. There was a buggy at the door, and in the buggy were a jemadar and a sepoy; whether it was the defendant or not, I do not know. I made my way through the crowd, and said to Mr. Crummey, "What are you interfering with this man for? What right have you to interfere with him or molest him?" He made no answer, and said to the people around, "Jao." Then he turned round to me and said, "You have interfered with my sepoy." I said, "No, I have not interfered with your sepoy. I simply came here to see that your sepoy did not improperly interfere with my client." He said, "I am going to lay a complaint against you." I replied, "I have already laid a complaint against the sepoy." Nothing more passed between me and Mr. Crummey; but I said to Wussonjee, who seemed to be very much disturbed by these proceedings, "If the police molest you in any way whatever, come over to my office and I will tell you what to do." I then went back to my office, and thinking that very possibly the police might give this man a very great deal of annoyance, especially as I learnt that this sepoy had stated that Wussonjee since the office was opened in the morning—

Mr. Payne objected to Mr. Craigie introducing irrelevant matter into his speech.

Mr. Craigie, continuing, said.—We had been informed that this sepoy had stated that Wussonjee had sent a book out of his office. As a matter of fact, Wussonjee had done nothing of the kind. What he had done was to send a short note to his brother, asking him to come to him at once; and that note was produced and shown to Mr. Crummey. I then attended the Police Court again in order to inform Mr. Ryan of these circumstances, and to ask that a search warrant might at once be issued, and Wussonjee's house searched, in order that he might be cleared of all suspicion whatever. I asked that this warrant might be executed at once, before Wussonjee had time to return to his house from his office. The magistrate said he did not think it was ne[illegible] him to issue a search warrant agai[illegible]. It was then arranged that as inqui[illegible] made in this matter by the police I s[illegible] on the following morning, Tue[illegible] in from Mr. Ryan whe[illegible] applied for. I acc[illegible] to Mr. Ryan and [illegible]d that he under-stood [illegible]d to the Commissi[illegible] e being made. and t[illegible] hose inquiries he wo[illegible] I was satisfied with t[illegible] next thing that I learn[illegible] on my return from t[illegible] Wednesday, the 21st ins[illegible] met me on the threshold with two bits of paper in his hand, one of them being a summons against Pandurung for having assaulted a police officer, and the other being a summons against myself for having resisted the police. Well, if the facts are as I have stated them to be, and I shall prove that they are so, I have no hesitation in saying that this proceeding is most scandalous and disgraceful. I do not propose to address your Worship further at present, but when I come to reply on the case, I shall probably have some observations to make with regard to it. I now propose to go into the witness-box and give my evidence.

Mr. Craigie, in his evidence, said.—I have been a solicitor in Bombay for the last sixteen years. Pandurung Raghoba is the head clerk of my firm. He has been in the employ of my firm and my predecessors for 36 years. I believe him to be a perfectly honest and trustworthy man.

Mr. Payne objected to the witness pleading his client's case in the witness-box.

Mr. Craigie's evidence substantially reiterated the facts mentioned in the opening statement.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Payne, Mr. Craigie said.—I was not aware that the office was broken into because Wussonjee had not the key. I am not aware that Wussonjee had not got the key. I was not under the impression when I went that a warrant was out against Heerjee Souspal. I was under the impression that my client offered every facility to the police. On the facts stated to me, I considered my client had a perfect right to enter the office. I went there for the purpose of ascertaining if the police had got proper authority to prevent my client from entering his office. The sepoy told us that he had received orders not to allow anybody to enter the office. That certainly did not satisfy me. I did not make further inquiry beyond asking if the sepoy had a written authority. The police sepoy did not stand between Wussonjee and the door when he said, "Nai, nai." He did not attempt to come close up to the door. Pandurung, Wussonjee, and myself were comparatively close to the door. Wussonjee was quite close to the door. The sepoy did not move towards the door when I told Wussonjee to go in. He had not advanced close up to the door. He did not move an inch. Wussonjee, Pandurung, and myself were not between the door and the sepoy. It is not a fact that as the sepoy advanced to the door Pandurung pushed him. I swear it was not the case. I understand very little of the vernacular languages.

Mr. Payne.—Are you certain that the clerk's arm was seized after the names were given? A.—Yes.

Q.—If I were not taking a liberty with you, I should presume that you were not so calm as you are usually when sitting in your office? A.—I was as calm as I am at present. Q.—Did not the shouting of the sepoy disturb you? A.—I did not pay any heed. Q.—Did you not complain to Mr. Crummey that the sepoy had been insolent to you? A.—I did not.

Mr. Ardesheer Heerjeebhoy deposed.—I am a merchant and a commission agent. I am a partner in the firm of Messrs. Heerjee M. and Sons. I know the complainant Mr. Pandurung well. The firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen is on the first floor of our office. On the morning of the 19th instant I saw Mr. Craigie and Pandurung. I know Wussonjee Jairam, who keeps a shop near my office. I also saw him that morning. I saw Mr. Craigie and Pandurung standing by the door of Wussonjee's office. I saw Wussonjee attempt to open the lock of the door. I saw a sepoy come up running, calling out, "Nai, nai," and adding, "I have no orders to allow the shop to be opened." At the suggestion of Mr. Craigie Pandurung asked the sepoy if he had any written authority. The sepoy said he had not. Mr. Craigie then told Wussonjee to open the door. While Wussonjee was opening the door the sepoy called out, "Nai, nai," and came close to the door on the right hand side of Wussonjee. Pandurung was on one side of Wussonjee, and Mr. Craigie stood about three feet from Pandurung.

The witness then gave corroborative evidence with respect to the assault alleged to have been committed by the sepoy upon Pandurung.

In cross-examination the witness said the sepoy came running towards the door as Wussonjee opened it. He did not stand in front of the door. He was about six feet from the door. He could not say if Pandurung was in the way of the sepoy getting to the door. He could not say if the sepoy and Pandurung came into collision. He could not say that Pandurung gave a push to the sepoy. Pandurung's hand was seized in consequence of the question put by him to the sepoy: "Hast thou any authority?" The sepoy did not seize the arm immediately after the question was put. There was a gathering of people but there was no noise. The sepoy did not shout after he said, "Nai, nai."

The case was then adjourned until Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JUNE 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

THE following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

IMPORTING SLAVES INTO BOMBAY.

Hafeez Abdool Kaiyum was charged with having imported into Bombay on the 16th March, 1882, four slave girls, contrary to the provisions of section 370 of the Penal Code, with having detained them as slaves in Bombay against their will, and with having removed them from Bombay on the 17th March, 1882. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, for the defence.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, said that the offence with which the prisoner was charged, though a very serious one, was happily rare in this country. He need hardly say that a traffic in slaves had in all civilised communities been denounced as abominable. The particular acts which the prisoner did were, shortly, these. On the 16th March last he imported into Bombay, on board the ship Phædra, which on the evening of that day anchored in Bombay harbour, four negresses. He was also charged with having, on the 17th March, removed them from the ship to the bunder, thence to the railway station, and thence by railway to Callian. All these three charges came under section 370 of the Penal Code, which made it criminal to buy, export, import, or deal in slaves. The question was, whether the four girls were slaves, and whether the prisoner knew that they were slaves. The girls would state how they were taken from their homes at a very early age, seized against their will without the knowledge of their parents, removed on board a ship, and taken away to Jeddah. There they were again sold and taken to Mecca, and thence from one place to another. Finally, in August, 1881, two of the girls passed into the hands of the accused at Mecca for Rs. 300; they were removed by him from Mecca to Jeddah, and there placed on board the ship Phædra. The other two girls were also shipped at the same time and brought to Bombay, where they arrived on the 16th March last. Conclusive and clear statements of these facts would be placed before the jury. They would also have the evidence of a man who went with the accused to Jeddah, who had many conversations with the accused about the purchase of the girls, and who was also with the accused at Mecca and other places. The prices paid for the girls would also be stated in the evidence. It would be shown that the accused purchased them as slaves, paid their passage money, and shipped them to Bombay just as if they were so many sheep. On the morning of the 17th March he went to the bunder, took them in buggies to the railway station, and sent them to Callian. He bought a ticket for himself to take him to Callian, but contrived to get out of the train, or missed the train at an intermediate station, whence he went by a later train to the Callian dhurmsalla, where the girls were kept. Meanwhile the suspicions of the police had been aroused, and they went to the Callian dhurmsalla, and brought the accused and the girls to Bombay. It would appear that the accused was not an inhabitant of Bombay, but was a servant of the Begum of Bhopal, who had employed him for the purpose of importing slaves. In the consideration of a case like this, said the learned counsel, it was beyond the province of the jury to consider the ultimate result of their verdict. An appeal might be made to them on behalf of the girls themselves, but such an appeal, the learned counsel said, should not be allowed to weigh with the jury.

Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, first-class inspector of police, was the first witness called for the prosecution. He was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Budroodin.

Mr. Budroodin.—Do you not know that the Mahomedans consider it a meritorious act to buy slaves and set them free?

Witness.—I don't know that.

Mr. Budroodin.—Don't you know that some persons make vows to set a number of slaves free?

Witness.—I don't know. I have not heard that Mahomedans buy slaves and set them free.

Mr. Budroodin.—Don't you know of instances in Bombay of respectable persons purchasing slaves and setting them free?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Budroodin.—Don't you know that there are many persons at present in Bombay, Seedees, Circassians, and others, who have been thus liberated?

Witness.—I know of slaves being set free by the Government. There are more than a thousand in Bombay. They were seized by Government officers, brought here, and set at large. I don't know of any persons who were bought as slaves and were afterwards set free. I know Hajee Busheer, a eunuch, who is now in a respectable position in life. I have heard that he was formerly a slave to Syed Hadee, who is dead now. I canot tell you whether his master liberated him.

Mr. Budroodin.—Do you know that some Circassian girls were brought to Bombay and liberated?

Witness.—I don't know. There was one who was seized by the police, Phullook Sar, and was married to a Moonshee.

Mr. Budroodin.—Do you know that there are Circassian women in Bombay?

Witness.—Yes, there are all sorts of people in Bombay.

Mr. Budroodin.—Do you know that they have been set free in Bombay?

Witness.—All are free in Bombay; there is no such thing as slavery in Bombay. Phullook Sar was seized by the police and was married to a Moonshee. She is now in the Lunatic Asylum. The prisoner in this case said he purchased the girls by order of, and for, the Sirkar of Bhopal.

Several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

The defence was that among Mahomedans it was considered a most meritorious action for respectable and wealthy persons to buy slaves and set them free. The Begum of Bhopal frequently bought slaves by her agents at Jeddah and Mecca, and after importing them into Bhopal set them free. They preferred to enter the service of the State, and some of them were employed in respectable positions. They were liable to be seized by slave dealers after they had been set free, and therefore, instead of going back to Arabia, they preferred to enter the service of the persons who had set them free. They thus remained in the places into which they had been imported.

Mr. Budroodin addressed the jury on behalf of the defence, and as he had witnesses to call, the case was adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday). The jury were allowed to separate, with the usual warning; and the prisoner was liberated on his former bail.

THE first of the Kolhapore defamation cases will be tried before a special jury on Friday, the 30th instant.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it [illegible]'ll positively restore in every case Grey or White hai[illegible] original colour without leaving the disagreeable [illegible] most "Restorers." It makes the hair charming[illegible] as well as promoting the growth of the ha[illegible]ots, where the glands are not decayed. [illegible]emist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEW[illegible] [illegible]hemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3[illegible]. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American [illegible]ited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Foot-ball, Byculla Foot-ball Club, Cooperage gr[illegible] 5-30 p.m.
Tent-pegging, Gymkhana, evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived [illegible]terday:—Columbian (s) put back from sea.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yester-day:—Caldor (s), for Persian Gulf; Calcutta (s), Coast [illegible] Calcutta; Arago (s), Calcutta; King Arthur (s), Ku[illegible]rachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. St. Dunstan left the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Abergeldie entered yesterday.

SPECIAL JURY.—We are requested by the Sheriff to intimate that the attendance of special jurymen is required at the High Court on Friday, the 30th inst., at 10 a.m., instead of this morning; and that the attendance of common jurymen is required this morning at 10 o'clock, instead of on Friday morning.

TENT-PEGGING.—There will be tent-pegging and tilting at the ring on the maidan opposite the Gymkhana this evening (Thursday), commencing at 5-45 (Bombay time).

PORTUGUESE TREATY WITH ZANZIBAR.—*O Diario de Noticias* announces the ratification of a commercial treaty between the King of Portugal and the Sultan of Zanzibar.

MR. JUSTICE PIGOT.—The *Indian Daily News* says that "during the short time Mr. Justice Pigot has been on the Bench in Calcutta he seems to have justified his reputation as a sound lawyer, and there can be no doubt that, so far, the Bar and the public are both satisfied with him."

CHEATING A MARWAREE.—Jewunbai, a Hindu woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon two separate charges, of dishonestly inducing Fulka Mulla, a Marwaree, and Samjee Godajee to deliver to her Rs. 272 upon sundry articles of jewellery which she represented as genuine gold articles, whereas they were made of copper and brass. She was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of Duttoo, a servant to Mr. Guresh Crishna Garde, a Licentiate of Medicine at Poona. The deceased had absconded with the sum of Rs. [illegible] and a silk sarree, the property of his master; and he was arrested in Bombay and handed over to the police on Tuesday afternoon. He was taken before Inspector Saunders, at the Dhobee Talao police station. While Mr. Saunders was making the necessary inquiries into the matter, deceased suddenly became faint, and fell down a flight of six steps in a state of semi-consciousness. He was removed to the hospital for treatment, but died about three minutes after admission. Dr. Thomas Cody, surgeon of the G. T. Hospital, made a *post-mortem* examination, and from the evidence he had heard and the *post-mortem* appearances he was of opinion that the cause of death was nervous shock following a fright. The following verdict was recorded: "That the death of the deceased Duttoo was caused by nervous shock following fright."

ASSAULT.—Rama Raghoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting a woman named Doorjee. He was fined Rs. 15.

THEFT.—Vithul Sawjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 8-1-9 in cash belonging to Goolmahomed Sheerkhan. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held [illegible] at the Morgue, Camatteepoora, on the body of Murriam, woman, aged twenty-two years, who committed suicide by taking opium. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Falkland-road, on the body of Ebrahim Kalloo, aged eleven years, who accidentally fell into a tank in that locality, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—[illegible] McNamara, a fireman of the steamship Ar[illegible], was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of absenting himself from that vessel without leave or any reasonable cause, and was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Revd. Narayan Sheshadri, who has lately returned from his tour through Japan, America, England, &c., will give a brief account of his journey at the weekly meeting in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., Apollo-bunder, at 8-30 (Bombay time) on Friday evening next, the 30th June. All, including ladies, are invited.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—Jeeva Dewsey was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of enticing away a woman named Goolal, the wife of Vaga Cooverjee. He was fined Rs. 100, or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment, and was further ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 500 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

THE KIRKEE FACTORIES.—Colonel Walker is hard at work inspecting the Factories at Kirkee, and examining the method by which the manufacture of cartridges is carried on at present. Our readers will remember that there was a huge cry as to the inferiority of the cartridges manufactured at Kirkee, and that about four millions of these were condemned and returned from the frontier.—*Poona Observer.*

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT IN THE TANNA ZILLAH.—A correspondent writing from Tanna informs us that on the night of the 24th instant a Parsee living in a village about five miles from Tanna was robbed of three boxes containing jewellery and other property, of the value of Rs. 500. The robbers have made their escape, and the police are making inquiries. The stolen boxes were found in a field—minus their contents—the following day.—*Deccan Herald.*

KURRACHEE VOLUNTEER CLUB.—I believe the billiard-table for the Volunteer Club has arrived at last. It surely ought to be placed in position for play by the beginning of next month; for many are anxious to show their prowess thereon. In fact, I see the saying of Shakespere, "L[illegible] us to billiards," legibly depicted on the brows of many of our gallant civic soldiers. Billiard players being accommodated with a bran and spick-and-span new table, I should suggest that something more intellectual ought also to be provided in the new Club, so that our citizen soldiers might be elevated mentally as well as physically. For instance, a library well supplied with books on military strategy and tactics. Various games elucidating the art of war, similar to the German "Kreig-speil," might also be introduced with advantage.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

HIGH COURT—JUNE 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Company—Craigie, L. and O. and A. and H.—Jehangeer Gustadjee and other, petitioners—Nanu and H. for creditors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

395-81—Shapurjee and S—Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another vs Chagandas Narandas—Skipsey and W.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final diposal.

Short Cause.

44-81—Hearn C. and L.—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs. Dayal Ruttonsey.
136-82—Smith and F.—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy as Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.
193-82—In pers on—Laljee Narayen vs. Muljee Hunsraj.
55-81—Crawford and B—Tejbhan Tullockchund vs. Goolam Mahomed Hajee and another—J. and H. and H. C. and L.—Part heard.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Petition for probate of the Will of Muggonchund Ghellachund, deceased. Jefferson B. and D.—Choonivow. widow of the deceased, vs Ruttonchund Ghellachund—Macfarlane and E.

Petition for probate of the Will of Sejbai, widow of Thucker Shamjee Korjee, deceased, R. M. Sayani—Ookerda Damjee, Premjee Cooverjee, Heerjee Kessowjee and Mowjee Sewjee vs Damodhur Khimjee, Vussonjee Khimjee, and Dayal Khimjee—Smith and F.

Long Causes.

330-80—Jefferson, B. and D—Dhamjee Chagpar vs Runsordas Hunsraj and another—R. M. Sayani.
[illegible] vs Khoja Hajeebhoy Laljee and others—Macfarlane and E.
581-78—Tobin and R—Bhana Lalla vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.
626-78—Tobin and R—Hajee Salay Mahomed Hajee Tar Mahomed vs the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.
172-79—Tobin and R.—Hurjeebhoy Jamal vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council.—H. Cleveland.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27TH JUNE, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·771
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	·829
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6¼ p. m.)	87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10¼ a. m.)	78·2
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	309
Fall of Rain*	0·37
Total fall during month	25·61
" " year	27·7

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 28th .... 0·19

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ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

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"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post,* March 3, 1881.

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With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat.